Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 32, NO. 31. CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1911. EIGHT PAGES.

Production and Output.

STEEL ORDERS HELP COKE PRODUCERS.

In Past 10 Days Orders Have Been Given for Firing of 2,100 Ovens.

A PROTEST ON FREIGHT RATES

H. C. Frick Coke Company This Week is Firing 1,162 and Last Week There Was a Net Gain of 900 Active Ovens. Output and Production.

The coke trade is showing healthy signs of returning prosperity. While there has been no upward trend in prices the state of the market is very much improved. The effects so far have been felt most at the plants of the United States Steel Corporation in the Connellsville region. The H. C. Frick Coke Company is firing 1,162 ovens this week and last week there was a net gain of nearly 1,000 ovens in the active ovens of the region. The big railroads have broken away from their policy of economy so long in force, and during the past week they have placed orders for many thousand tons of rails. The result has been a resumption of operations at several of the Steel Corporation furnaces and one or two merchant stacks. A decidedly more hopeful view of the trade generally is taken by the Connellsville region operators.

Keen interest is manifest among the coke producers in the region in the fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief from the discrimination in freight rates imposed on the Pittsburg district. The coke men hold that the coke interests of the Connellsville district are being subject to unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory rates of freight, and such unjust modes and discriminations are operating injuriously to this great industry by seriously curtailing the profits of trade and affecting the value of the investment.

The Coke Operators' Association of Fayette county, representing the coke operators of the Connellsville district this week or the first of next propose to take legal steps to secure just and fair rates and treatment at the hands of the carriers. These grievances will be brought officially to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission for its judgment.

The estimated production last week was 302,275 tons, as compared with 291,705 tons for the previous week, a gain of 10,570 tons. This gain, however, was entirely with the furnace ovens. Their production increased 14,070 tons, while the merchant ovens decreased 3,500 tons.

The average running order of the region was 5.18 days, as compared with 5.17 days for the previous week. The average of the merchant ovens was 5.28 days as against 5.16 days, while the furnace ovens averaged 5.09 days as compared with 5 days the week before.

Of the 14,935 furnace ovens in operation, 2,545 ran six days; 11,222 ran five days and 1,168 ran four days.

Of the 9,806 merchant ovens in blast, 4,753 ran six days; 3,927 ran five days; 709 ran four days, and 417 ran two days.

Of the entire 24,741 active ovens, 7,298 ran six days; 15,149 ran five days; 1,877 ran four days, and 417 ran two days.

Shipments for last week show an increase of 348 cars as compared with the previous week, the total being 8,869 cars against 8,548 cars. The Pittsburg district gains 322 cars and points west of Pittsburg gain 176 cars, while eastbound shipments show a decrease of 150 cars.

During the week there was a net gain in the active ovens of 900. The H. C. Frick Coke Co., fired ovens at the following plants: Alverton No. 1, and No. 2, 120; Bridgeport, 100; Crossland, 100; Hecla No. 2, 50; Hostetter, 20; Mammoth, 30; Mutual, 115; South West No. 1, 60; South West No. 2, 120; South West No. 3, 120; Whitney, 30; total, 865. Additional ovens at the merchant plants were fired as follows: Clare, 50; Hill Top, 52; Old Home, 56; Plumer, 25; Tower Hill, 33; Washington No. 1, 25; Washington No. 2, 25; scattering, 5; total, 271. Against this, the following merchant ovens were blown out: Chrystal, 29; Nellie, 127; Edna, 20; scattering, 51; total, 227.

The total number of ovens in the region has been increased by 50 at Clare; 75 at Mt. Hope; 20 at Old Home, and scattering 237; total, 382; and decreased by the abandonment at various plants of 208, making a net increase of 174 ovens.

First Aid to Injured.

The Berwind-White Coal Company has started a first-aid-to-the-injured school for its employes. Five classes have already been formed, with a total membership of 228.

PATENT ON DOOR

For Coke Ovens Granted to William Young of Revere.

Through Attorney F. P. Cottom, William Young of Revere, has secured a patent on a door for ovens and furnaces which is considered a very valuable patent. Official notice has just been received from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., that the application has been allowed and the patent granted.

The patent is a new device for oven and furnace doors. It has been examined by a large number of practical coke and furnace men and is pronounced by all to be one of the best inventions of the kind known. Many persons have become interested and patents may be taken out in foreign countries to protect the invention.

The new door is in two equal parts and is so constructed that it pulls out and slides straight up. The top part may be pulled up in order that the coal in the oven may be leveled. After the oven is leveled the door can be closed to keep the oven hot. It is so constructd that the hot side of the door is always next to the oven and away from the workmen. In this respect the door is different from any on the market. The door is made mainly of bricks, these being slipped into place without the use of bolts or clamps. It is so simple a small boy can operate it. It is a great improvement over the old oven door of brick and mortar, and should prove a great saver of time, labor and expense.

Mr. Young is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his good fortune. He has not announced just what course he expects to pursue in regard to the matter. The application was filed by Attorney Cottom during last September.

MINE RECORD BROKEN.

When 7,200 Tons Were Turned Out of Vesta in Singe Day.

The world's record for the output of coal in one mine was broken last week when over 7,200 tons of coal were mined at the Vesta mine, near California. This was accomplished in one shift of eight hours and is far excess of anything that has ever been attempted in the mining world.

The annual banquet of the officials of the company was scheduled for Thursday night last and the superintendent of the mine decided that he would give the officials a surprise. Accordingly instructions were issued to the men and when the shift completed its turn 7,200 or more tons of coal had been dumped over the tipple.

The average railroad car carries 40 tons so that the coal mined at Vesta would make 180 car loads or six trains of cars. When the facts were laid before the officials the following night there was great applause for the men who had never been heard of before

MINERS HELD

For Not Inspecting Working Places at Wick Haven.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 8.—Joseph Irwin and Urjah Bellingham, both of Banning, were held for court this morning by Squire John Boyle on a charge of negligence in mines. They were prosecuted by Mine Inspector Joseph F. Bell, of the 13th district as the result of the accident at the Wick Haven mine on December 29th.

An explosion occurred in an entry, being ignited from an open lamp. John Kussman was so badly burned that he died in a McKeesport hospital on January 4th. John Vargo was seriously injured, but has so recovered that he was able to appear as a witness this morning.

It is claimed that if Bellingham and Irwin had examined the entry properly before allowing the men to enter the explosion would not have occurred.

The men made no defense and furnished $500 bail each for their appearance in court. Attorney D. M. Hertzog represented the prosecutor.

BOOM IN STEEL BUSINESS.

Youngstown Manufacturers Are Very Optimistic.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 8.—An improvement in the iron and steel business all along the line is predicted by local manufacturers and the present year, it is said, will show an increase of 15 to 20 per cent. over last year.

"The last week has witnessed a wonderful improvement in the amount of the business actually placed, and the outlook has changed," declared James A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. "The manufacturers who were decidely pessimistic a few months ago are confident that the conditions will continue into the market more freely."

Mine Foremen Banquetted.

Mine foremen employed by the Jones & Laughlin Company, which operate the Vesta No. 4 mine at California, were banquetted by the company at the Wilbur Hotel, Charleroi Thursday evening. Thirty-six persons attended.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1911.				WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1911.			
District.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	24,074	13,710	10,364	162,425	23,997	13,066	10,931	152,065
Lower Connellsville	15,531	11,031	4,500	139,850	15,434	10,766	4,668	139,640
Totals	39,605	24,741	14,864	302,275	39,431	23,832	15,599	291,705
Furnace Ovens.								
Connellsville	18,924	11,525	7,399	134,220	18,924	10,760	8,164	122,500
Lower Connellsville	4,613	3,410	1,203	43,870	4,613	3,310	1,303	41,520
Totals	23,537	14,935	8,602	178,090	23,537	14,070	9,467	164,020
Open Market Ovens.								
Connellsville	5,150	2,185	2,965	28,205	5,073	2,306	2,767	29,565
Lower Connellsville	10,918	7,621	3,297	95,980	10,821	7,456	3,365	98,120
Totals	16,068	9,806	6,262	124,185	15,894	9,762	6,132	127,685

SHIPMENTS.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1911.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1911.
To Pittsburg	3,369 Cars.	3,037 Cars.
To Points West of Pittsburg	4,948 Cars.	4,772 Cars.
To Points East of the Region	579 Cars.	739 Cars.
Totals	8,896 Cars.	8,548 Cars.

COAL MEN'S FIGHT ON FREIGHT RATES.

Discrimination on Pittsburg Districts Taken Before.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION

Wade H. Ellis Leading in the Fight at Washington Begun by John W. Belleau—Coke Men's Protest to Be Filed Next.

The protest against discriminating freight rates on Pittsburg and Connellsville coal and coke to Lake ports and other points, voiced in the public meeting held in the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, January 7, has found partial expression in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday, February 4, by John W. Belleau, representing various coal and coking interests. The complainant is represented by Wade H. Ellis, former Attorney General of Ohio and more recently Assistant Attorney General of the United States. With him are associated eminent counsel. The present complaint covers only the discriminations practised by the railroads against Pittsburg coal shipments to the Lakes. Another complaint will be filed within the next ten days alleging discrimination in the rates of Connellsville coke to divers and sundry points.

The Pittsburg district in 1910 produced about 11,000,000 tons of Lake coal. There have been other complaints with regard to rates. The last formal one was presented by the Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association to the presidents of the coal-carrying roads at their meeting in New York on March 1, 1909. An attempt was made to satisfy the complaint by increasing the differentials between West Virginia and Kentucky on the one hand and Pittsburg on the other in the fall of 1910.

On complaint of the West Virginians the increased rate was suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 15, 1911. It is this protest which is now before the Commission and in connection with which the Pittsburg coal men ask to be heard. Ellis in his communication tells the Interstate Commerce Commission that his clients allege that the rates on Lake coal in the Pittsburg district are unjust and unreasonable in themselves and in violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act; that contrary to Section 3, they are unjustly discriminatory when compared with rates from competitive fields, and that continuance of the rates will result in irreparable injury to the coal producers and shippers of the Pittsburg district.

Ellis states that the rate on Pittsburg Lake coal is 88 cents for 125 miles, while from the competitive Kanawha district only 97 cents is charged for a 351-mile haul, and 97 cents for a 490-mile haul from the competitive marrowbone district in Kentucky. It is also pointed out that while the lines serving the Pittsburg district have a back haul from the Lakes almost if not quite equivalent to the forward movement the West Virginia lines have no such back haul and are compelled to bring back empties without extra compensation. It is also alleged that the profit of Lake coal carriers from the Pittsburg district is wholly

(Continued on Third Page.)

NEW COAL MINING BILL.

Roderick's New Bituminous Measure Will Go to Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—Chief of Mines James E. Roderick has prepared for submission to the Legislature a bill to regulate bituminous mining in Pennsylvania. The bill will differ in essential details from the "soft coal mine code" of 1909 which was introduced in the House of Representatives, but never passed. Chief Roderick says the bill will be sent to operators for suggestions before being presented to the Legislature. The bill will probably make its appearance about February 14.

DANIEL R. BLOWER MAKES HIS REPORT.

Figures of Operations of Coal and Coke for 1910

IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Inspector With Headquarters at Scottdale Makes Public Work of the State in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties—Sixty-six Mines Active.

SCOTTDALE, Feb. 8.—Daniel R. Blower, State Mine Inspector for the Eleventh bituminous district, has in early time completed his annual report to be submitted to the State Department by a month hence.

This is Mr. Blower's second year here and he has charge of 30 mines in Fayette county and 42 in Westmoreland county. The Westmoreland county mines produced 5,720,990 and Fayette county produced 2,216,797 tons, a total output in the Eleventh district of 7,967,787 tons. Of this the Frick company produced over one half, 4,851,437 tons being to their credit while the Washington Coal & Coke Company came next with 1,535,231 tons. None of the remainder of the 24 companies operating reached half a million tons. The mines in the district number 72, with 66 of them active. One new mine, that of the Clare Coke Company near Mammoth, was added during the year, and one was abandoned, Boyer No. 1 at Udell.

The fatal accidents this year were few comparatively, the safeguards afforded the miners showing fruits. The fatal accidents inside numbered 12, of which seven were caused by falls of roof coal and slate, three by mine car, one by electricity, and one by fall of coal. There were seven fatal accidents outside, six by cars and one by electricity. There were 61 non-fatal accidents inside the mines and five non-fatal accidents outside the mines.

The detailed figures of production furnished to Inspector Blower by the various companies in his district for the year 1910 were as follows

H. C. Frick Coke Company, 4,851,437. Washington Coal & Coke Company, 1,535,231; Westmoreland Coal Company 428,778; W. J. Rainey, 217,471; Mount Pleasant Connellsville Coke Company, 151,653; Mount Pleasant Coke Company, 119,162; Clue Coke Company, 91,700; Veteran Coke Company, 79,312; Echard Coal & Coke Company, 55,332; Sunshine Coal & Coke Company, 53,390; Wheel Coke Company, 46,561; B. F. Keister & Company, 41,911; Magee Coke Company, 39,000; Bessemer Coke Company, 31,122; American Sheet & Tin

(Continued on Second Page.)

INSPECTOR WALSH MAKES HIS REPORT

Of Operations in the Ninth District in 1910.

PRODUCTION IS OVER 8,000,000

Tons of Coal Which Was Mined in 49 of the 53 Mines in the District—Fayette County Produced All But 116,000 Tons of This.

State Mine Inspector P. J. Walsh of the Ninth Bituminous district with headquarters in Connellsville Tuesday morning gave out figures on his annual report for 1910. Inspector Walsh is nearly a month ahead of the date set for the filing of his report, but his statistics have been kept right up to date and the compilation of them has occupied Inspector Walsh's time since the first of the year during the periods that he was not called into the field.

The total production of coal in the Ninth district last year was 8,061,277 tons. All but five mines in the Ninth district are located in Fayette county. The operations in Somerset county produced 116,077 tons the production in Fayette county therefore being 7,945,193 tons.

One of the chief features of coal mining operations of the Ninth district in 1910 was the low number of fatal and non-fatal accidents. In the last four months there has not been a fatal accident in Inspector Walsh's district. The coal and coke companies are exerting every effort to protect their workmen, both inside and outside the mines. The fatal accidents last year in the Ninth district were divided as follows: Falls of roof coal and slate, 16; mine car, 6; falling down shaft, 1, electric shock, 1, to tal, 24. There was one fatal accident outside the mines a man being killed by being caught in the machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents 15 were from falls of rot coal and slate, one from explosion, one from mule and three from miscellaneous.

The detailed figures for coal production furnished Inspector Walsh by the different companies operating in the Ninth Bituminous district for the year 1910 follow:

H. C. Frick Coke Company, 3,678,724; W. J. Rainey, 554,994; Pittsburg Coal Company, 948,964; Lincoln Coal & Coke company, 111,000; Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, 361,661; Pittsburg & Erie Coal Company, 345,498; Dunbar Furnace Company, Walter C. Harris, receiver, 306,198; Brown and Cochran, 297,297; Atlas Coke Company, 201,534; Waltersburg Coke Company, 134,272; James Cochran Sons' Company, 67,193; Cambria Steel Company, 57,187; Genuine Connellsville Coke Company, 49,151; Hogsett Coal & Coke Company, 19,103; Smith-Meyers & Company, 16,153; Listenburg Coal Mining Company, 11,157; Sunshine Coal & Coke Company, 21,235; Lang Coal & Sand Company, 14,458, Elk Lick Coal Company, 11,904; Keystone Smokeless Coal Company 8,582; Huff Coal Company, 6,985; Browning Coke Company, 5,371; Percy Mining Company, 5,188; total, 8,061,276.

Following are the statistics incident to the operation of the 49 mines in the Ninth district last year:

Number of mines, 52; in operation, 49; tons of coal shipped to market, 805,321; tons used at mines for steam

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Prices and Prospects.

IRON AND STEEL

Coke Tin Plates are Advanced 10 Cents Per Base Box.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The American Metal Market & Daily Iron and Steel Review tomorrow will say:

"Coke tin plates were advanced 10 cent per base box, effective February 4, with greater advances on heavy coated plates, in accordance with the larger amount of tin involved in the coating, as the advance was made solely to equalize with the advanced tin market. The new prices, based on $3.70, Pittsburg, for 100 pound cokes, are stated to be aligned with 40-cent tin. The market, of course, has been above 40 cents for several weeks. Should further advances occur in tin, as is expected, additional advances in tin plates are to be expected, at 10 to 15 cents per base box for every rise of five cents in tin. This week about 85 per cent of both the leading interest and the independent mills are in operation, contrasting with 50 per cent at the close of December.

"The improved rate of booking finished steel orders brought by January has been continued into this month, but without further augmentation so far. The present situation is a very sensitive one. On the one hand, there was a sudden reversal in general public feeling, from one which could consider nothing but when finished steel prices would be reduced to one which seems to feel that there is nothing in order now but advances in one product or another. There is not the slightest prospect of any general advance in steel products. At best, bookings in all products do not average over 60 per cent of capacity. On the other hand, the situation stands in danger of finding that the improvement in January, which is maintained to date, was due simply to the letting loose of business which had backed up, in which case there is danger of disappointment when it is found that each week does not find further improvement.

"The scrap market has become very much excited as regards melting grades of steel. Some large purchases have been made, and it is understood most of the regular buyers would take on large tonnages, if they could secure them at only moderate advances over prices of a week ago."

CONTRACT LET

For Construction of Connecting Link Up the Monongahela River.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The contract for grading and construction of masonry work on the Buckhannon & Northern, from the State line south to Rivesville, W. Va., was let here last week to Patterson, Moran & Luck of Pittsburg. They are to begin work at once and are to complete their work before December 1. They will receive $750,000.

Col. J. M. Schoonmaker and other officials of the Lake Erie let the contract. The contract for laying the rails and for building the bridges will be let at once and this part of the work is to be completed by the last of January 1912.

Work will be started as soon as certain difficulties over rights of way now in court at Morgantown, W. Va., are adjusted, which will be shortly.

The road will be built on the west side of the Monongahela and will connect with the extension to be built by the Lake Erie from Martin south.

BIG COAL DEAL

Hutchinson Coal Company Buys Out Rival in West Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The Hutchinson Coal Company of Fairmont last week purchased the Cook Coal & Coke Company's mining plant and other property at Meadow Brook for $175,000. It is a large operation on what is known as the Camden Coal Company, and embraces nearly one thousand acres. The plant is considered one of the best along the West Fork river.

The Hutchinson Company is becoming one of the largest coal operators in this section. Besides the mine just acquired, it operates a mine at Mt. Clare, one at Erie, a large one in Belmont county, Ohio, and one at Mason City. It is also opening a mine at Wilsonburg, and another one at Lambert's Run this county.

Monongahela Mines Resume.

According to the Monongahela Times, a general resumption of the mines in that vicinity is expected to take place this month. Catsburg resumed a few days ago and Coal Bluff started work last Monday. All the mines of the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Company will start in full, as will also the mines of the River Coal Company.

Company Houses Burned.

In a recent fire of mysterious origin four houses of the Monongahela Coal & Coke Company at Apollo mines were entirely destroyed. For a time the tower house and tipple were threatened, but the use of dynamite prevented the flames from spreading.

OUTLOOK BETTER IN COKE MARKET.

Blowing in of Blast Furnaces Increases the Demand.

STEEL CORPORATION ACTIVE

While There is Evidence of an Awakening Among the Merchant Stacks. Several Deals Under Negotiations for Short Contract Coke.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The coke market has easily held its own in the past week. There has been a further improvement in sentiment, in keeping with the generally improved outlook in the iron and steel industry as a whole. Consumption of coke is undoubtedly on the increase, as each week sees additional blast furnaces in operation. The steel corporation has blown in three additional stacks of the Edgar Thomson group, now having nine of the eleven in blast, while in the valleys it has blown in several additional stacks. On January 1 the corporation had 47 per cent of its blast furnace capacity nominally in blast, but a number of furnaces were banked, making the capacity actually blowing not over 40 per cent. The banked furnaces have had the full blast put on, and additional furnaces have been blown in, with the result that this week the corporation is actually operating 56 per cent of its blast furnace capacity, making more than one-third more pig iron per day than it was making in the closing days of December.

Rebecca furnace at Kittanning, Pa., a merchant stack, blew in last Sunday, and Clinton, a merchant stack on the South Side, Pittsburg, has gone in. Both furnace interests had bought their coke.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company is reported to have bought 5,000 tons of nearby coke, and to be negotiating for 10,000 tons more.

Several deals are under negotiation for furnace supplies of coke, in some cases for short periods, and in other cases for the balance of the half year or year, but as the consumers are covered for their immediate requirements these deals are proceeding somewhat slowly.

Prices are firmly maintained on the basis last quoted, and the prospects have so improved that the present outlook is that if there is any change in prices it will be in the nature of an advance. We repeat last week's quotations as follows:

Prompt furnace	$1.45@$1.55
Contract furnace	$1.55@$1.65
Prompt foundry	$2.00@$2.25
Contract foundry	$2.25@$2.50

Basic pig iron has become quotably lower by 25 cents. The price formerly generally named as representing the market was $13.50, Valley furnaces, and while this was quoted by a number of furnaces, some even quoting still higher figures, it has been found that basic iron can be secured without much difficulty at $13.25, Valley furnaces, and this may now be taken as the actual market, with the possibility of concessions being developed by close buyers. It has just been learned that the sale of 3,000 tons of basic iron recently made to a Butler consumer was on the basis of $13.90, delivered. The price at the furnace where the seller had the iron was $13.30, as the iron came from Midland, with a 60-cent rate to Butler. The rate from the Valleys to Butler is 80 cents, so that it would have required a price down to $13.10, Valley furnace, in order to meet the delivered price made. This price is not openly quoted.

A sale of 1,250 tons of standard Bessemer iron, 250 tons monthly February to June inclusive, has been made on the basis of $15, Valley furnaces. The furnaces continue to maintain Bessemer iron at $15, Valley. There is a little Bessemer iron in second hand, which is offered on the basis of costing the consumer $15, Valley, although a commission to a middleman would probably be allowed out of this price. From this circumstance appears to have arisen reports that the $15 price can be shaded.

Reported New Carnegie Plant.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 8.—The Carnegie Steel Company, it is reported here on good authority, has closed a deal for land for a mammoth plant on the Chesapeake. The land is the Stump farm and the purchase price is given as $110,000.

To Develop Coal Properties.

BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Pittsburg-Harmony Coal Company, holding leases on 1,200 acres of coal lands at Wahlville, near Evans City, has filed a mortgage here for $100,000 for the issuance of bonds to develop the property.

TWO COKE MAKERS HEAD THE BOARD.

They Are Chairman and President of Scottdale's Trade Organization.

MANY MEMBERS ENROLLED

A Big Meeting Will Be Held in the Reid Hall on Next Tuesday Evening When Further Plans Will Be Considered.

SCOTTDALE, Feb 8—Two prominent coke manufacturers are the temporary officers of the Board of Trade which is in process of formation in Scottdale with between 90 and 100 members already enrolled in the few days that the plan has been under way.

President John P Brennen of the Thompson Connellsville Coke Company is temporary chairman of the Board and W L Kelly secretary of the Marietta Connellsville Coke Company, is the temporary secretary. Both men are giving their best attention to the plan. Mr Brennen was only willing to accept the place of temporary chairman as his duties keep him too much occupied with his company. Mr Kelly has been for years one of Scottdale's most progressive men.

The next meeting of the organization will be in the Reid hall over the Broadway National bank next Tuesday evening. It had been intended to have the meeting on Friday evening but the Y M C A entertainment being on that evening caused the change of plans.

The membership committee is composed of H R Parker of J S Parker Company, C A Coborn, a shoe merchant, W F Stauffer the banker and capitalist, I Marks of Marks & Goldenson, and W L Kelly, the real estate dealer and coke manufacturer. The dues are $5.00 a year and in the last three days nearly 100 members have been solicited and enrolled. Everyone in town is eligible and invited to join.

The aim of the organization is the encouragement, development and protection of trade, manufacturing, commercial, civic and business interests of Scottdale and its vicinity and the promotion, fostering and advancing of every legitimate enterprise for the growth, prosperity and good government of the community, together with the cultivation of agreeable business and social relations among those who may become members.

COAL ASSESSMENTS

In Washington County Are Approved by the Court

A complete victory was scored this week by the Washington county commissioners when Judge McIlvaine handed down an opinion in the sixty appeals from the 1910 coal and surface assessments in the townships of the northern part of Washington county in which he substantiated the valuations placed upon the land by the commissioners stating that the evidence clearly showed that no mistake had been made.

In regard to the question of law raised by the appealing land owners that the commissioners had no right to assess the coal under their lands on the ground that it was bringing them no income and they had no market for it, Judge McIlvaine stated that coal until it is severed cannot be assessed separately from the surface and that in assessing the value of any farm it is the duty of the assessor to take into consideration the presence of the river vein of coal in that land and to determine how much the presence of that vein of coal should increase the value of the farm as a whole and then to place such value upon the farm as would be fair, taking into consideration the improvements and buildings upon the farm and that the assessor would be unauthorized to exclude from his consideration the presence of the river vein of coal for the reason that it is unproduced and unopened.

The court was therefore of the opinion that all the cases of the appeals should be dismissed and the valuations of the board of commissioners allowed to stand except in the case of James B Taggart of Hopewell township whose farm is only his for a lifetime and then reverts to other heirs. In this case the court thought the assessment burdensome and it will be further regulated.

TWO BRICK PLANTS

Of the Soisson Company Are Started Up Again.

The Soisson Fire Brick Company has resumed operation in full at two of its plants, Volcano and Davidson. Both of these plants were shut down some weeks ago because of business conditions but orders have picked up recently to the extent that the two plants are now running full once more.

It is expected that the other plants of the company will resume operations in the near future.

Coal Land Lease Bill Favored

WASHINGTON, D C, February 8—The Senate Committee on Public Lands has authorized its chairman, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, to report favorably the administration bill providing for the leasing of the coal lands of Alaska. Transportation companies and their stockholders are barred from operations.

INSPECTOR WALSH MAKES HIS REPORT.

(Continued from First Page.)

and heat 176 0?5 tons sold to local trade and used by employes 109 821 tons used in the manufacture of coke 6 970 113 tons of coal produced 8 061,27 tons of coke produced 1 708 814 coke ovens 6 677 coke ovens in operation 6 176 tons of coal produced by pick mining 6 701 511 tons produced by compressed air machines ?26 130 tons produced by electrical machines 4?3 22? persons employed inside of mines 5 486 persons employed outside including coke workers 8 6?2 persons employed at manufacture of coke 1 90? fatal accidents inside of mines 21 fatal accidents outside 1 non fatal accidents inside of mines 33 non fatal accidents outside ? tons of coal produced per fatal accident inside ? ? 886 persons employed per fatal accident inside 229 persons employed per fatal accident outside ? 146 persons employed per non fatal accident inside 166 persons employed per non fatal accident outside ? 048 wives made widows 16 children orphaned 38 steam locomotives used inside of mines — steam locomotives used outside 25 compressed air locomotives used inside 15 compressed air locomotives used outside — electric motors used inside 10 electric motors used outside 7 fans in use 42 furnaces in use 6 gaseous mines in operation 28 non gaseous mines in operation ?1 new mines opened, 1 old mines abandoned 2

DANIEL R. BLOWER MAKES HIS REPORT.

Continued from First Page.

Plate Company 29 961 Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company ?8 867 Cochran Brothers 21,807 Peerless Connellsville Coke Company ?1 15? Perry Coke Company 1? ?03 Kaine & Wilkie Coke Company 14,462 Brush Run Coal & Coke Company 1? 91? Brownfield Connellsville Coke Company 6 1?? Connellsville Mutual Coke Company 1 ?77 Majestic Coke Company 1 6?9 total 7 967,787.

The statistics of the details in operating the Eleventh district during the year of 1910 were as follows:

Number of mines 72 mines in operation 66 tons of coal shipped to market 1 101 670 tons used at mine for steam and heat 194 ?0? tons sold to local trade and used by employes 7? 9?2 tons used in the manufacture of coke 6 ?9? 8?? tons of coal produced ? ?? 7?7 tons of coke produced 4 ?? 8?? coke ovens 10 ?2 coke ovens in operation 8 009 tons of coal produced by pick mining 6 ?? ??? tons produced by compressed air machines 6? 9?1 tons produced by electrical machines ?69 1? persons employed inside of mines 5 8?1 persons employed outside including coke workers ? 51? persons employed at manufacture of coke 2 ?64 fatal accidents inside of mine 1? fatal accidents outside ? non fatal accidents inside of mines 11 non fatal accidents outside ? tons of coal produced per fatal accident inside 60? ?82 persons employed per fatal accident inside 490 persons employed per fatal accident outside ?0? persons employed per non fatal accident inside ?6 persons employed per non fatal accident outside 70 wives made widows 14 children orphaned ?1 steam locomotives used inside of mines — steam locomotives used outside ? compressed air locomotives used inside 10 compressed air locomotives used outside — electric motors used inside 1? electric motors used outside 2 fans in use ? furnaces in use 8 gaseous mines in operation 28 non gaseous mines in operation 8 new mines opened 1 old mines abandoned 1

NEW RAILROAD

May Soon Get Entrance to Latrobe From Somerset

That the Pittsburg, Westmoreland & Somerset Railroad Company operating the line between Ligonier and Somerset is contemplating the extension of its system to Latrobe so as to enjoy direct connections with the Pennsylvania company was the announcement made by James H Allen of Buffalo, N Y, the general manager of the company. Mr Allen was in Latrobe on Tuesday en route to Ligonier and Somerset and upon his arrival at the latter place he made the statement given and as published in the Somerset Standard.

The Standard quotes another official of the company to the effect that there is absolutely no truth in the report published in the Johnstown Tribune Tuesday that Johnstown capitalists had been offered a controlling interest in the road and that they were considering converting it into an electric line to connect Somerset and Altoona, also to connect with the proposed Pennsylvania & Maryland and Somerset & Rockwood lines.

When asked about the report in the Tribune an official of the Pittsburg, Westmoreland & Somerset said: "You may say for me that there are some professional promoters in Johnstown who seem to be able to use the Johnstown papers every time they want to raise some money and that their stories every few weeks about getting control of the P W & S seem to be for that purpose but they are without truth."

New Coal Official

W W Broughton for several years general traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway at St Paul, Minn., yesterday was elected Vice President of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911

Total Ovens	In Blast.	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P O Address
261	100	Acme	W J Rainey	New York N Y
60		Acme	Penn Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	200	Adelaide	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	1?0	Alverton No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
304		Alverton No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	50	Baggaley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
18?	75	Beatty	Mt Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
190		Bethany	Majestic Coke Co	Uniontown
?00	100	Bitner	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Bourne	Wharton Furnace Co	Uniontown
121	120	Boyer	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
240	1?2	Brinkerton	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
293	123	Buckeye	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
30		Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
[illegible]	1?0	Calumet	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
7	6?	Carbon	Keystone Coal & Coke Co	Greensburg
?2		Carolyn	Peerless Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
503	200	Central	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
64	?1	Chester	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
1?0	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
109	?0	Chriss[illegible]	James Cochran Sons Co	Dawson
1?0		Coalbrook	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
?0	9?0	Collier	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	200	Continental No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
5??	?00	Continental No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	?0	Continental No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
120	100	Crossland	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
332	240	Davidson	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
40		Dexter	J R Stauffer & Co	Scottdale
230		Dorothy	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
40	40	Ellen No 1	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
60	30	Ellen No 2	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
80		Elizabeth	Unity Connellsville Coke Co.	Greensburg
218	100	Elm Grove	W J Rainey	New York N Y
186	80	Fort Hill	W J Rainey	New York N Y
50	0	Franklin	B F Keister & Co.	Scottdale
101		Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co	Uniontown
200	50	Grace	W J Rainey	New York N Y
2?2	160	Hecla No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	300	Hecla No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	200	Hecla No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
50	50	Hester	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co	Masontown
60		Henry Clay	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
20		Home	Stauffer & Wiley	Scottdale
?5?	3?0	Hostetter	Hostetter Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
100		Humphrey	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	1?0	Juniata	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
?0		Junction	Marietta-Carrier Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
??	170	Kyle	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
499	300	Leisenring No 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
4??	3?0	Leisenring No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
5?2	250	Leisenring No. 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
301	200	Leith	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
22	160	Lemont No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
2?0	200	Lemont No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
70		Little Sunshine	King Coke Co	Uniontown
32		Love	C'ville-Mutual Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	40	Magee	Magee Coke Co	Uniontown
?58		Mahoning	Cambria Steel Co	Dunbar
510	250	Mammoth	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	?50	Marguerite	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
25	?5	Marion	Marion Coke Co	Udell, Pa
40		Marthabel	Northern Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
1??	112	Morgan	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
3?0	1??	Mt. Braddock	W J Rainey	New York N Y
310	310	Mt Pleasant	Mt Pleasant Connellsville Coke Co	Greensburg Pa
19?	15	Mutual	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
32		Myers	Brownfield C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
329	329	Nellie	Brown & Cochran	Dawson
2?2	160	Oliphant	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
3?3	32?	Oliver No 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
450	450	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
500	300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
218	60	Painter	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
453	1?0	Paul	W J Rainey	New York N Y
25		Pennsville	Pennsville Coke Co.	Pennsville
15		Percy	Marietta & St[illegible]	Percy
400	301	Phillips	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
182		Rainey	W J Rainey	New York N Y
446	?50	Redstone	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
6?0	??	Revere	W J Rainey	New York N Y
?5	25	Sapper	Shannon Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
110	110	Semet-Solvay	Dunbar Furnace Co	Dunbar
42		Shannon	Shannon Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
3?		Shirey	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
449	300	Shoaf	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
625	400	Southwest No. 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
2?0	120	Southwest No. 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
??	120	Southwest No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
161		Southwest No. 4	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
61		Spring Grove	Cochran Bros.	Dawson
903	5?0	Standard	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
50	0	Sterling No. 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
135		Stewart	Stewart Iron Co	Uniontown
135		Summit	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40		Thomas	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
48	4?	Tip Top	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
464	3??	Trotter	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
?0		Union	W J Rainey	New York N Y
550	300	United	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	120	Valley	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
?0	60	Veteran	Veteran Coke Co	Greensburg
?00		White	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
??	230	Whitney	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
?00		Wynn	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	?0	Yorkrun	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
241	160	Youngstown	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg

Orient Coke Co.,

Furnace and Foundry Coke.

Works: . . . . ORIENT, PA.
Main Office: .. .. UNIONTOWN, PA.

CONNECTIONS P R R, P & L E, B & O R R

CONNELLSVILLE REGION NOTES.

In the arrest in Pittsburg a few days ago of Dominick Bederi and Castone Delle on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the alleged sale of papers purporting to grant exemption from service in the Italian army to unnaturalized Italian residents in this country, new evidence has been discovered which is said to reveal the existence of a gigantic system operated by a syndicate of Italians who are believed to have swindled their fellow countrymen out of close to $100,000. The headquarters of the gang is said to be in Pittsburg, with agencies in New York City. Duplicates of counterfeits of those used by the Italian vice consul have been recovered. Other members of the gang are said to be located in Youngstown, Ohio, and various other cities and towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Another move was made in the litigation between Emanuel Shearer and the Franklin Coke Company when a rule was granted on the defendants, including Paul Mouzy, mortgagor, to show cause why judgment for $ [illegible] should not be entered against them. The plaintiff avers in his petition that the affidavit of Mouzy is insufficient because he, being the original mortgagor, has parted with title to the premises conveyed by the mortgage, having conveyed the same to the Franklin Coke Company under and subject to the payment by the Franklin Coke Company of the mortgage due Emanuel Shearer, the same being the mortgage on which suit was brought.

By an act prepared by Representative Peter J Gyptus of Point Marion to be introduced in the Legislature it is proposed to put unnaturalized foreign born residents on the same basis as citizens as far as the assessment of tax is concerned. A residence of one year within the limits of the Commonwealth shall constitute a resident. Should the measure pass it will add very materially to the revenues all the way from borough up to the State government.

General Manager Myers of the Pennsylvania railroad with a party of leading officials made a trip over the Monongahela division last week in connection, it is said, with the proposed extension of the road from Martin to Rivesville, W Va. The party switched to the Monongahela tracks at Brownsville and went to Martin, the present terminus of the road. Then back and over another branch to Leckrone, where they transferred to the B & O tracks and were taken to Fairchance and from there to Fairmont.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company is negotiating with the property owners between Smithfield and their coal field in Nicholson township for a right of way for a railroad to be used for transporting coal to the old Bourne ovens.

Fire supposed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the [illegible] house of the Latrobe Connellsville Coal & Coke Company's plant at Superior. The fan was not seriously damaged and the plant will be in operation again in a few days.

Secretary C H Blakeney of the Dunn Connellsville Coke Company has issued a call for a special stockholders' meeting to be held on Monday, February 20, at 2 o'clock P M at the company's office, Snowden building, Brownsville, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition to increase the indebtedness of the company from nothing to $1? 00.

The fire in the old Mullin mine near Mt Pleasant is reported to be gaining. During the past two weeks the fire has burned a distance of 100 feet, although strenuous efforts have been made to subdue it.

The hearing in the Fitzgerald equity suit has been continued from February 1 to March 2. The continuance was made necessary because it would be impossible to have the depositions taken in London and the testimony transmitted to Fayette county by February 1.

High water last week caused some damage in the vicinity of Clarksville and the plant of the Bessemer Coal & Coke Company was shut down for several days.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Genuine Standard Connellsville Coke.
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Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region.
Direct Connections with all Railroads Entering the Region.

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GENERAL OFFICE, Henry W Oliver Building, Pittsburg, Pa
SHIPPING OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Uniontown, Pa.

COAL MEN'S FIGHT ON FREIGHT RATES.

(Continued from First Page.)

out of proportion to the cost of service. The complaint or statement is as follows:

"By your several orders entered November 1, 1910, in the matter of investigation and suspension of advances in rates for the transportation of coal from certain districts in West Virginia to the Lakes, you suspended until March 15, 1911, such increased rates proposed to be made by the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railroad companies and their tributary lines and connections.

In an order suspending said rates it was set forth by the Commission that the operation of the tariff schedules filed and proposed to be put into effect, should be postponed "for reason that from a consideration of the character and amount of the advances and the circumstances under which they had been made, it appears to the Commission that there is sufficient grounds for claiming that said advances are unlawful, and that the rates or charges established by said schedules are unjust, and for requiring that the operation of the portion of said schedules hereinafter designated or deferred until sufficient time has been given for an investigation by this commission."

"I am not informed as to the present status of this matter before the Commission, but assume that the inquiry is progressing and that a conclusion may be reached on or before March 15, 1911, or a further suspension may be ordered at that time in accordance with the authority vested in the Commission in order that the investigation may be complete.

"The purpose of this is respectfully to advise you that I represent a number of coal and coke producers and shippers in the Pittsburg district, in whose behalf a formal complaint respecting existing rates on their product from that district to the Lakes will be filed within 30 days, and who now request, if consistent with your procedure, that the West Virginia cases be not finally disposed of until the Pittsburg complaint is filed, in order that your Commission may consider the propriety of hearing these complaints together, since they involve closely related and mutually dependent rates.

"In addition to the fact that the interests of the Pittsburg shippers may be affected by your determination of the increased Lake rates from the West Virginia districts, your attention is called to the fact that in one or more of the complaints respecting West Virginia rates presented by numerous coal companies in that State who are protesting against the increase, the charge is made that the West Virginia increases have been made by one or more of the railroads not because they were demanded by considerations of cost or revenue, but solely for the purpose of satisfying the complaints of competing coal producers in the Pittsburg and Eastern Ohio districts.

"In the complaint to be filed by the coal operators of the Pittsburg district we shall ask for an order reducing the Lake rates from that section of the country on the ground, first, that these rates are unjust and unreasonable in themselves and in violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act; second, that they are unjustly discriminatory when compared with other rates for similar service on the lines of the same carriers and upon the lines of other railways serving competitive fields, contrary to Section 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act; third, that they are unjustly discriminatory when compared with the rates charged on Lake coal from the West Virginia districts as to which the complaints heretofore referred to have been made; fourth, that the continuance of the existing rates from the Pittsburg district to the Lakes will result in irreparable injury to the coal producers and shippers in that locality.

"The present rates on Lake coal from the Pittsburg district is as follows:

To	Railroad Rate.	Miles.	Rate per ton Miles
Ashtabula, P. R. R.	$8	125	7.04
Cleveland, P. & L. E.	$8	135	6.52
Erie, P. R. R.	$8	146	6.02

These rates, when compared with other Lake coal rates from West Virginia and Kentucky fields, disclose gross discriminations and inequalities. As instances of these it may be shown that the railroads carry coal from the Kanawha district to the Lakes, a distance of 331 miles, for 97 cents per ton, and charge the Pittsburg shippers $8 cents a ton for a distance of 125 miles. In other words, the rate on coal from a West Virginia district to Lake Erie is 2.74 mills per ton, while the rate from the Pittsburg district to Lake Erie is 7.04 mills per ton mile.

The railroads also carry coal from the Marrowbone district in Kentucky to Lake Erie, a distance of 490 miles, for 97 cents per ton, and charge the Pittsburg shippers 88 cents per ton for 125 miles. That is to say, the rate per ton per mile from the Kentucky district to the Lakes is 1.98 mills, as compared with 7.04 mills from the Pittsburg district. All the rates on Lake coal from districts outside the Pittsburg territory bear approximately this relation to the rates complained of.

In addition to these facts, the railroads in a movement of Lake coal from the Pittsburg district have a large volume of back haul, almost, if not quite equal to the forward movement itself, and upon equally as good rates, whereas, in the transportation of coal from the West Virginia and Kentucky districts there is no return freight and carriers are under the necessity of hauling back to the coal district empty cars without any compensation whatever.

It will further appear that while Lake rates in general are, and ought to be, less than the so-called commercial rate applying to the same port, since the carriers treat the lake rate as a proportional of a through rate, the commodity being destined for further movement by water, it will, nevertheless, appear with respect to coal rates from the Pittsburg district, that the Lake rate is greater than the commercial rate charged by other railroads for much longer hauls.

It will be further shown that the Lake rates from the Pittsburg district yield a profit to the carriers wholly out of proportion to the cost of service. For example, it will be shown that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company, one of the lines serving the Pittsburg district, and on whose total freight tonnage 8 per cent is of low grade commodities and 34 per cent is coal alone, has made gross earnings for its entire mileage of over $90,000 per mile and net earnings of more than $32,000 per mile. In fact, the net earnings of this road are greater than the gross earnings of the next largest railroad in the United States.

In view of this situation and the fact that a complaint embodying in proper form the matters desired to be brought to the attention of your Commission by numerous shippers of coal and coke in the Pittsburg district is now being prepared, it is respectfully suggested that no final action be taken with respect to the West Virginia complaints until the matters herein stated can be formally presented and heard.

Since he has become known as the prime mover in the agitation John W. Boileau has been in receipt of many letters endorsing his course, as well as some of the other kind. He has drawn the volunteered support of many of the coal men who were shy in coming forward in the fight, and the indications are that both sides will be lined up in determined fashion to battle it out. Mr. Boileau says:

One feature of the whole situation that has never been dwelt upon is the fact that railroads benefit, no matter how the tonnage goes, for they get it going and coming. The development of territory which has been made possible by the progressiveness of the coal and coke men has permitted the railroads to have cheap fuel, which they have had year in and year out at the same price, while the shippers, on their part, have had to pay their regular little rate, which has never been changed. The law of supply and demand has never governed the coal and coke situation in this section as far as rates are concerned. The railroads, too, are the greatest consumers of coal in the country. It should be to their interest to develop the territory and the industry, but instead of doing this they impose handicaps. There isn't much chance, when the situation is analyzed, for the man who has a piece of coal property and is willing to risk money in developing it. Something has to change.

EXPORT TONNAGE

Of Coal and Coke During the Past Twelve Months.

Leading commercial movements of coal and coke are discussed in the review of internal commerce for the past year, about to be published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor as part of the December Summary of Commerce and Finance.

While labor difficulties in the Illinois and the southwestern fields resulted in a shrinkage of output and tonnage within the territory affected, they also caused larger movements of coal from the contiguous fields as well as an increased demand for liquid fuel, the consumption of which in the Southwest and southern California made rapid strides during the past year. In particular, the effects of the Illinois strike may be seen in the larger tonnage figures for the more important eastern coal-carrying railroads.

Shipments during the past year of anthracite coal from eastern producing territory, 64,005,726 long tons, exceed those for the two previous years. This total was exceeded only once, in 1907, the year following the great anthracite strike, when the year's shipments amounted to 67,109,393 long tons. In view of the restricted area and increasing cost of production of anthracite coal, the general opinion is that no decided increase of the supply of this class of coal is to be expected in the future. Almost one-fourth of the total shipped, viz, 15,036,622 long tons, was handled in and around New York for shipments to New York City proper, or to other Atlantic ports. Coastwise shipments of anthracite from Philadelphia during the year totaled 1,089,930 long tons, while coastwise shipments from Baltimore are reported as 272,655 long tons. The lake movement of anthracite from Lake Erie ports, mainly Buffalo, to Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports, 4,176,813 short tons, was about 15 per cent heavier than in 1909.

The bituminous coal movement in the East, as reported by eight leading coal-carrying roads, totaled 120,214,891 short tons, or about 15 per cent in excess of the 1909 total, and closely approximated the record movement for 1907. As stated above, the gains recorded by the eastern carriers were due in part to the greater demand for eastern coal in the territory normally tributary to the Illinois coal field.

The 1910 coastwise shipments of soft coal from the five principal Atlantic ports totaled 26,121,221 long tons, compared with 24,131,488 long tons shipped the year before, and the 1907 shipments of 24,581,619 long tons. Of the total 1910 coastwise shipments of soft coal, 11,289,085 long tons are credited to New York, 4,709,174 long tons to Philadelphia, 2,789,120 long tons to Baltimore, 2,817,701 long tons to Newport News, and 2,553,134 long tons to Norfolk. The largest relative increase, as compared with the 1909 total, is shown by Norfolk, the gain at this port being due chiefly to the larger operations at the Sewells Point piers of the Virginian railway.

The coal tonnage originating during the year in the southwestern field, as stated by the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, whose reports cover by far the larger part of coal operations in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, was in the neighborhood of 8,800,000 tons compared with 13,170,816 tons reported for the preceding year. This shortage was caused by the suspension of operations in the association mines from April 1 to September 15 of the last year.

The river movement of coal during the past year does not show the same favorable development, owing mainly to the unsatisfactory stage of the water during part of the year on some of the leading waterways. The 1910 shipments by way of the Monongahela river were 9,469,895 short tons, as compared with 9,736,666 short tons in 1909. The coal movement by way of Davis Island dam was 1,774,760 short tons, as against 2,468,710 short tons during the preceding year. The coal movement of the Great Kanawha river, 1,229,660 short tons, and at Louisville, over the canal and Falls of the Ohio river, 806,317 short tons, to mention only some of the more important river movements, were also smaller in volume than the year before.

The coke movement for the year from the Connellsville district is reported as 18,689,722 short tons, a figure in excess of the totals for the preceding two years, but smaller than the shipments reported for 1906 and 1907. The movement during the latter part of the year was checked by the curtailment of output of the iron furnaces, which became more pronounced during the late summer of the year and continued increasingly during the fall and winter. The 1910 volume of the coke movement reported by eight leading eastern carriers was 20,760,642 short tons as compared with 25,802,732 short tons the year before, nearly all the leading roads showing substantial increases as compared with the 1909 tonnage of this commodity.

The exports of coal and coke constitute but a small portion of the commercial product. While these figures show on the whole satisfactory development, the progress in domestic consumption during recent years has fully kept pace with the large growth of production, leaving but a small portion available for shipment to foreign territory. The total coal exports for the past year were made up of 3,621,327 long tons of anthracite and 13,865,866 long tons of bituminous coal. Of the total bituminous coal exported, about 98 per cent was consigned to Canada, which also took about 55 per cent of the total soft coal shipped out of the country. The quantity shipped last year to Cuba, 859,776 long tons, was the largest on record, while shipments to Mexico, 675,980 long tons, show a large decrease when compared with like shipments before 1908, as the result of the increasing output of domestic coal and the larger use of liquid fuel of both domestic and American origin.

The export figures above quoted are exclusive of the quantities of bunker or fuel coal supplied to vessels in the foreign trade for consumption on the high seas. Of the 6,450,750 long tons of bunker coal placed on foreign and vessels in all United States ports during the past year, 5,499,815 long tons were loaded at Atlantic ports, 569,084 long tons at Gulf ports, 129,128 long tons at Pacific ports, and 252,726 long tons at ports on the Great Lakes. About 59 per cent of the bunker coal supplied to foreign-bound steamers was handled at New York, a quantity larger than that loaded on vessels in the foreign trade at Cardiff, the largest coal port in the world.

PENNSY CHANGES PLAN

Will Start $3,000,000 Cutoff at Midland Instead of Smiths Ferry.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—Reason for the visit to Pittsburg of President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania railroad, beginning with yesterday morning and evening today, was given here today when it became known that the Pennsylvania has decided to make an important change in its great $3,000,000 "cut off" in the line, west of Pittsburg. This cut off, on which engineers have been working for the last three years, was outlined from Smith's Ferry, Pa., to Kensington, O. Actual work would have commenced four years ago, but for the panic.

The announcement that Crucible Steel Company of America, would mobolize about $7,500,000 worth of plants at Midland, Pa., taking all its mills from Pittsburg, has caused the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to quickly climb into the band wagon, and the announcement is made that instead of starting the cut off from Smith's Ferry, that the new air line cut off of the road, which would make it the shortest line between New York and Chicago, will be started from Midland, Pa. President McCrea spent quite a time yesterday afternoon in conference with those who have the cut off work in charge.

AFTER OIL AND GAS.

Options Being Taken on Franklin Township Land For Development.

J. W. Wiley of Scottdale and Joseph G. Strickler of Franklin township are optioning land in Franklin township with a view to drilling for oil and gas.

It is not stated when drilling for oil or gas will begin. The Fayete County Gas Company is getting gas in paying quantities in the same vicinity.

New Pittsburg Coal Officials.

James McDonald has been appointed Western Manager and H. J. Elliot, Western Sales Agent of the Pittsburg Coal Company, with offices in Chicago.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 4, 1911.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
40	.....	Adah	Adah Coke Company	Uniontown
40	.....	Anica	Kupp & Willey Coke Co.	Uniontown
82	32	Annamyra	John H. Carothers	Uniontown
139	.....	Atcheson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
20	.....	Baxter Ridge	Baxter Ridge Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	470	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co	Brier Hill
20	.....	Browning	Browning Coke Co	Uniontown
50	.....	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co	Brownsville
426	240	Ruffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	17	Burchinal	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
205	205	Century	Century Coke Co	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	.....	Coffman	South Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
200	200	Colonial No. 1	Colonial Coke Co	Pittsburg
166	166	Colonial No. 3	Colonial Coke Co	Pittsburg
200	200	Colonial No. 4	Colonial Coke Co	Pittsburg
142	123	Cyrilla	Rocco Coal & Coke Co	Masontown
120	88	Crystal	Sackett Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	126	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
182	182	Donald No. 1	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
240	240	Donald No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
160	160	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	30	Dorothea	Iron City Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
44	.....	Dorothy	Jacobs Creek Coke Co.	Uniontown
600	360	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
149	100	Edna	Walterburg Coke Co	Uniontown
172	172	Eleanor	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Masontown
32	.....	Emory	South Fayette Coke Co.	Masontown
200	200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	32	Finley	Jas. Byrne & Co.	Uniontown
400	200	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Scottdale
200	150	Francis No. 1	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
50	50	Francis No. 2	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Masontown
80	50	Fredts	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
32	.....	Garwood	Dunlap Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
68	58	Genuine	Genuine Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
499	200	Griffin Nos. 1 & 2	Bessemer Coke Co	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	Connellsville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
52	.....	Hilldon	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Masontown
74	74	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClellandtown
58	.....	Hope	Hope Coke Co	Uniontown
100	.....	Hustead	Hustead-Semans Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
140	120	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	.....	LaBelle	Labelle Coke Co.	Labelle
220	220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co	Helen
482	250	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
616	200	Lockrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	20	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
225	.....	Low Phos.	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	45	Madison	Sackett Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	22	Marion	Southern Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
195	195	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Pittsburg
202	202	McKeefrey	McKeefrey Coal Co	Leetonia, Ohio
267	167	Millsboro	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	150	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co	Uniontown
60	.....	Murphy	Echard Coal & Coke Co.	Star Junction
30	.....	Newcomer	Newcomer Coke Co	Newcomer
60	56	Old Home	W. J. Marshall	Uniontown
480	240	Orient	Orient Coke Co	Uniontown
34	34	Parshall No. 1	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
164	158	Parshall No. 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	30	Perry	Perry Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
72	35	Plumer	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown
394	398	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Uniontown
124	86	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co	Outcrop
250	250	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
384	192	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York, N. Y
374	100	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
202	101	Shannock	Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
100	80	Solon	Prospect Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
230	130	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
440	340	Thompson No. 1	Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	200	Thompson No. 2	Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	204	Tower Hill No. 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co	Unontown
225	84	Tower Hill No. 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
840	365	Washington No. 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
560	365	Washington No. 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
100	40	Wineland	Banning-Connellsville Coke Co	Banning

Yough Steam Pumps

—MANUFACTURED BY—

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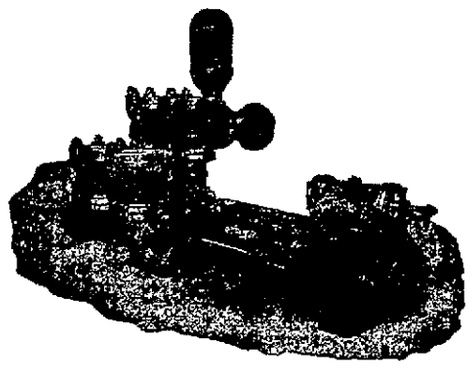
Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Vertical Deep Well Pumps Heavy and Light Pressure Pumps

Wood Lined Mine Pumps With Pot Valve Water Chambers



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Special Boiler Feed Pumps With Self Grinding Bronze Valves.

Pumps for Every Kind of Service in Piston and Plunger Patterns.

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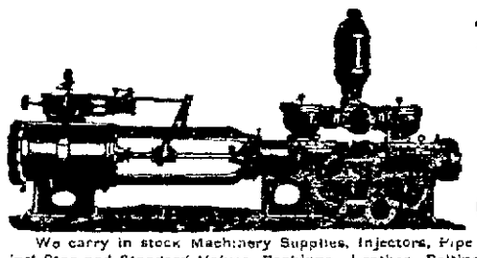

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Engines, Mine Fans, Larries, Pit Cars, Cages, Coal Screens, Coke Crushers, Coke Barrows, Sheave Wheels, Drums, Universal Dump Cars and Complete

Outfits for Coal and Coke Works.

We carry in stock Machinery Supplies, Injectors, Pipe Fittings, Jenkins' Star and Standard Valves, Packings, Leather Beltings, Steel, Iron and Nails, Railroad Spikes, Splice Bar Bolts and Nut Locks, Machine and Carriage Bolts, Steel Coke Scraper Heads, Scraper Handles, Coke Oven Valves and

COKE HOSE.

Works at Mountz Creek Junction of Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.

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Connellsville, Pa.

A Combination Par Excellence

FIRST.—The careful selection of raw material.

SECOND.—The proper mix to meet each individual requirement.

THIRD.—Skilled American workmen.

A Brick, a Shape, a Tile, a Door Block, that gives 100 cents worth of service in return for every dollar invested in either of the above.

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When used for roofing purposes. We sell direct and carry a large stock of Corrugated and Flat sheets for quick delivery.

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The Wilder Metal Coating & Mfg. Co.,

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RAILS

40, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90 lb.

Relaying Rails

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New Steel Rails

These rails are in stock at our Pittsburg yards, and can be shipped immediately; also second hand rails in stock cut any length needed for building and contract work.

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RICHARDSON & CO.,
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RAIL DEALERS

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Coal and Coke.

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Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:	CONNECTIONS:	PITTSBURGH OFFICE:
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OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechenical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT Du PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa

Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS

"Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.

"Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

"Blossom-ash blown from ovens by new process of compressed airbefore coke is drawn."

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

H. P. SNYDER, President and Managing Editor.
J. H. S. STIMMELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1911

THE WAR AGAINST FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS

The protest of the Pittsburg coal operators and the Connellsville coke producers, which found fruitless expression in an open meeting held in the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce one month ago, has developed into action.

The petition to the transportation throne having been received in silent contempt a formal complaint has been laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The war has actually begun.

The next gale that sweeps from the South will bring to our ears the sound of Wade Ellis's voice thundering righteous denunciation of the gross discrimination practised upon Western Pennsylvania's leading industries.

Too long have we submitted to this injustice; too long have we worn the yoke without complaining; too long have we borne the burden without protest. The time for action has come and action we will have.

The railroad interests may as well yield gracefully because they will have to submit in the end. The case against them is a prima facie one. The evidence convicting them comes out of their own mouths. Their rates sheets condemn them.

The Pittsburg district coal operators and the Connellsville region coke operators will prefer that their freight rates be reduced to correspond equitably with those of more favored districts and the railroads will endeavor to meet the demand for equalization by raising the lower rates of the favored districts.

The demands of the complainants will be met by either plan but it is probable that neither will be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its decision will doubtless fall between.

But, wherever it falls it should fall hard enough to crush any semblance of discrimination.

SENSELESS CLAMOR AND RETURNING HOPE

The announcement this morning that the Harriman railroad system which includes the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, will be double-tracked at a cost of $75 000 000 and that the work will begin at once with a view to its completion within five years approximately $15 000,000 to be expended annually indicates that the railroads have determined to resume the march of progress, confident of the justice of the Government and the People.

Their confidence will not be misplaced. The sentiment is growing that the railroads have been harried and heckled long enough, and that they should have fair play. It is high time the American people were arriving at this just conclusion. There is nothing essentially evil in the corporate form of combined capital and the demagogical outcry against the Trusts is unwarranted. The regulation of corporations should only be that regulation which the law exercises in the case of individuals. Every individual is required to conduct his business honestly and justly. With slight modifications the same rule will apply to all corporations.

Trust baiting should be stopped but there should be no compromise with any corporate interest that is not playing fair with the people. This has been the policy of the Taft administration and it is beginning to be well understood by corporate capital which is always willing to expand its operations if assured of fair play and protection from those pestiferous 'pincher' bugs which make their homes in political caucuses and legislative halls. The Trusts have been tossed about and mussed up long enough. Politics will have to find a new pigskin. The people are wearying of the industrial depression caused and continued in a large measure by the unceasing and senseless outcry against everything corporate.

It is gratifying to sensible people to note that this clamor is subsiding and that the people are becoming sane once more, and it is a noteworthy fact that as the din dies away industrial activity returns and reclining prosperity sits up and takes notice. The Connellsville coke region has had a bad year. It will heartily welcome the incoming tide of prosperity. The Harriman order for steel rails will widen its fiery skyline, restore the confidence of its people and give them a heartening prosperity hunch.

A WELCOME MESSAGE TO THE COKE REGION

The message which the President of the H. C. Frick Coke Company brings to the Connellsville coke region is most welcome.

It means additional employment for idle men and new happiness in humble homes. It breathes a spirit of optimism and a confidence in the future that is pleasing. It indicates that after the long night of gloom the sunrise of prosperity is near at hand.

It will be remembered that the H. C. Frick Coke Company is the coking department of the United States Steel Corporation and that in the industrial world the great corporation's movements are significant of business conditions generally.

The reference to stable coke trade conditions and the maintenance of coke prices when the H. C. Frick Coke Company was a merchant as well as a furnace interest is timely. There was more stability, more uniform and better prices during that period than there has been since, because the H. C. Frick Coke Company was practically the sole selling agent of the Connellsville region. For a number of years this company bought outright the entire product of a large majority of the merchant operators. It controlled the market, regulated supply to demand and made prices. The prices were reasonable. They were also profitable. At no time in its history did the Connellsville region enjoy such steady and fairly remunerative operation, and in the language of President Lynch, it is entirely within the control of the producers themselves to reproduce that condition. It is to be hoped that they will profit by the hint.

President Lynch truthfully outlines his own and his company's policy in the statement that he favors the maintenance of fair wages, and safeguarding as far as possible the lives of employes at all times and under all conditions, and thereby proves that after all there is some good in great corporations. This policy is not only creditable to the humanity of the management but it is also creditable to its business judgment. The Frick company has always been fair to liberal with its workmen and the latter have appreciated the fact. There is no labor unrest in the coke region simply because there is no necessity for one.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company apparently has no fault to find with its freight rates, but that does not alter the fact that the merchant operators of the Connellsville region have some just grounds of complaint. We are not advised of all of them, but we know of some of them.

Finally we might say in self defense that the implied criticism of the local newspapers does not apply to The Courier which fully exploited the relief and pension plans of the H. C. Frick Coke Company at the time of their announcement and which has weekly if not daily noted the efforts of the Connellsville coke operators everywhere to safeguard their men and their mines and to improve their coking practise generally.

WESTMORELAND OPERATORS TAKE A HINT

The Greensburg district coal operators have concluded to take a hand in the investigation of the Sheriff of Westmoreland county. They have caused his arrest on charges of embezzlement and perjury. One of the objects of the proceeding is to compel the Sheriff to refund to them the unlawful profits he made on the cost of furnishing deputies to protect their plants from destruction at the hands of striking miners.

When the investigation began The Courier pointed out that this surplus which the Sheriff is alleged to have and which the county has demanded as belonging to the public treasury really belongs to the coal operators who paid it over to the Sheriff. The operators seem to have taken the hint.

We also suggested that the coal operators of Westmoreland county were not called upon to hire any deputies to protect their property. Its protection was the lawful duty and obligation of the county authorities and any damages done to it by any riotous assemblage would be recoverable from the county.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE

The Washington Observer insinuates that money is being wasted on Fayette county's streets, roads and bridges not through graft but rather through ignorance.

We are inclined to think that Fayette county's Commissioners, Councilmen and Supervisors are quite as intelligent and practical as the average and perhaps much more so than many who incline to pose as critics.

However many of them are far from being perfect and it might be well for the Good Roads Committee of the Uniontown and Connellsville Chambers of Commerce to start a perambulating school of instruction on a tour of the different towns and townships.

We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Good Roads Committee when next they dine.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINE AND FIRE BOSSES

The indictment of a couple of Banning mine inspectors for neglect of duty resulting in an explosion which severely burned some of the miners will probably result in a verdict of guilty and the punishment of the negligent officials.

Such a verdict will be a just and proper one, if the testimony bears it out. Mine and fire bosses are paid to inspect the mines and to certify whether or not they are safe. The duties of these officials are grave. They carry with them the responsibility of safeguarding human life. Neglect is a crime and as a crime it should be punished.

Such cases as these cannot be trifled with. While we may sympathize with the guilty who have been careless rather than wilfully criminal we must not forget the results to the thousands who toil underground relying upon the faithful inspection of those charged with that duty and paid well for its performance.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON NATURAL GAS

"Why tax gas?" inquires the Fairmont Times.

"Why, indeed?"

That is the question The Courier asked when the suggestion was first made. We pointed out that the tax on exported gas would be borne by the consumer, and that the State of West Virginia had no legal or moral right to tax a commodity being sold in another State.

Congress alone has power under the Federal Constitution to regulate commerce between the several States and the West Virginia proposition is an attempt on the part of that State to usurp that power.

The Constitution of the United States further declares that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

The proposed tax on natural gas is practically an export duty.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Washington Observer sees in the development of that county's coal resources an enormous increase in population and prosperity. It estimates that not over five per centum of the coal has been mined and that in the development and recovery of the remainder, the population of the county will within the coming decade exceed 200 000.

The calculations of The Observer are not wholly imaginative. On the contrary, they are quite reasonable. The future of Washington county is filled with hope of substantial progress and not less so is that of Greene county.

It must not be supposed however that Fayette and Westmoreland counties will be out of the running in the meantime. Both counties have an abundance of coal remaining. They will be in the coal and coke business for many years to come.

Beneath the Connellsville veins are several other virgin veins and in the meantime the by-product ovens are coming into fashion.

ELECTRIC SIGNS AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The size and character of Connellsville's business signs have been the subject of much regulation and in view of this fact the following from the Washington Observer will be of interest:

Washington has numerous street signs which are not only a nuisance but a danger as. All [illegible] which project over the sidewalk [illegible] and [illegible] things are dangerous and usually unsightly.

[illegible] been attempting to [illegible] electric signs. [illegible] waiting [illegible] On Monday [illegible] killing four persons [illegible] The sign fell without [illegible] An examination [illegible] showed that its supports were [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Inspector thinks that [illegible] string of ordinances [illegible] erection of signs. He says:

"There is danger from all sorts of signs [illegible] suspended [illegible] of building, if they are not [illegible] inspected at intervals. [illegible] and [illegible] owners and occupants of buildings [illegible] exert themselves to [illegible]

"It is probable that this [illegible] will [illegible] as [illegible] Clark advocates. It is needed [illegible] Washington [illegible] are dangerous signs which [illegible]

"In England the erection of signs is strictly regulated. Not only the character of the signs but the size [illegible] to be used must be approved by the authorities. Nothing which disfigures the streets and is dangerous to pedestrians can be put up."

The policy of Greater Connellsville has been to encourage electric signs because they serve to light the streets and thoroughfares of the town at night and thus prevent the depredations of lawless marauders.

Electric signs should be properly supported and safeguarded against falling down upon the pedestrian but there should be no harsh and unreasonable regulations calculated to embarrass the business man in his efforts to advertise his business properly.

If a reputable newspaper is contending to make this plea we do not understand how a community can exact further conditions.

Editor Kelly of the Braddock Herald wants to repeal the mercantile tax. This is not a good year to curtail revenues but if Editor Kelly is in earnest he must be prepared to vote against a number of appropriation demands some of which may come from his own constituents.

The business situation is looking up.

The Dunbar Furnace Company has been unfortunate but not for the first time. In the meantime the property is evidently regarded as good value and the prospects are that it will not long remain idle.

The Legislature proposes to furnish Western Pennsylvania with a new and sanitary Penitentiary. It is time the State got busy on this job. The present Pen is reported [illegible] with death. People who are sent to prison should be treated with humanity during their incarceration. The law does not contemplate anything else.

The Factory Inspector has been sizing up Connellsville's tall buildings and some of them will have to put on fire escapes in order to escape the penalties of the law.

The Westmoreland county miners who are on strike have some very bad companions. Men who would [illegible] innocent children cannot hope to have the sympathy of the public.

It is reported that the coming season will be a busy one with builders. Connellsville is determined to grow.

The fight of the Pittsburg coal operators against discriminating freight rates will not be confined to a mere protest. The case will be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission at once. John Bollen was never known to sleep on any job he ever undertook.

Perryopolis is excusably jubilant over her prospects of getting on the trolley map. When the West Penn builds a connecting line between Vanderbilt and Perryopolis the citizens of Perryopolis will have cause to feel that they are becoming something of an industrial center.

The indications are that the Initiative and Referendum are a trifle too much for the Pennsylvania Legislature. The representatives of the Pennsylvania people are too hard headed.

Maryland coal people are invading Kentucky. It is a peaceful invasion and it will probably prove a profitable one.

Paul Rainey will soon have Theodorus Africanus skinned a mile as a Mighty Hunter.

Looking Backward.

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier

Friday, February 4, 1881

Dr S D Woods will remove his family from Hill City to this place in April where he will take up the practice of dentistry.

Byron Peters returned Tuesday evening from De Witt county, Illinois, where he was called by a telegram two weeks ago announcing the death of his mother.

Captain Thomas M [illegible] made a flying trip to Mentor last week to see President elect Garfield. [illegible]

Wednesday was Groundhog Day and the sun shone so brightly [illegible] must [illegible]

[illegible] one of Allegheny county's representatives in the Legislature and a kicker against ring [illegible] was in town on Saturday.

R P Brasher [illegible] is favorably spoken of [illegible] for burgess of that town.

Mrs [illegible] Blake has leased the [illegible] Fountain [illegible] near [illegible] H C Frick Coke Company [illegible] The new lessee [illegible] possession [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the State [illegible] Somerset county [illegible] [illegible]

Alderman Moss [illegible] of Monongahela [illegible] who [illegible] in the upper [illegible] open it and in the spring will [illegible] working facilities and [illegible] the mines.

[illegible] Clane of Mount [illegible] Southwest railroad [illegible] [illegible] wind [illegible] and his [illegible] [illegible] will recover.

Friday, February 6, 1891

The failure of the operators and the employes to reach an agreement on the wage question [illegible] conference [illegible] Connellsville region [illegible] will result in enforced idleness of any [illegible] for three months. The operators are apparently [illegible] the only remedy [illegible] for the [illegible] consequently refuse to make any concession. The labor representatives on the other hand [illegible] the present depressed [illegible] market the basis of a [illegible]

The shipments of the week [illegible] per cent from the [illegible] previous weeks. Shipments [illegible] [illegible] not less [illegible] market [illegible] Prices stand as follows: Furnace coke $1.90 foundry [illegible]

Eighteen miners employed by [illegible] Haydon & Company at Fayette [illegible] were drowned Wednesday morning. Two [illegible] the mouth of the slope [illegible] into the old workings that were flooded. These two escaped but their companions [illegible] were working below were caught like rats in a trap.

On the same afternoon while [illegible] miners were driving a dip in Harvey colliery at Nanticoke [illegible] and three were drowned in the flood that followed.

J O Goodwin of the Mountain [illegible] Steam Laundry Company has purchased the machinery [illegible] laundry which greatly increases the facilities of the local firm.

Friday, February 1, 1901

Andrew Carnegie having received a communication from Connellsville citizens in regard to establishing a School of Mines in this place answers that he believes in one thing at a time. When Connellsville has a Public Library it will be time enough to take up the question of a School of Mines. [illegible] Carnegie's secretary James Bertram in the reply.

The Pittsburg, McKeesport & Connellsville railway was formally launched this week and its [illegible] bond issue for the greatest electric railway system in Pennsylvania were issued on Tuesday by Pittsburg banks. The issue is limited to $3 000 000. [illegible] is only an bond at this time and $1 000 000 has been sold to conservative investors. It is estimated that the net earnings will be $217 600. The general plan of the company is to serve about 80 cities and boroughs and operate express trains from the terminals.

The Oriental Power Company was organized at Uniontown on Wednesday with a capital of $ 000 000. It is composed chiefly of capitalists from Philadelphia and Portland Me. They have bought 700 acres from the H C Frick Coke Company and will erect a big plant four miles south of Uniontown.

The coke trade established a record for 1901 last week. The production topped the 200 000 ton mark and shipments were over 10 000 cars by a good margin.

Foundry coke is quoted at $2.50 and $2.75.

Teddy P Perkins was shot about 1 o'clock Monday morning by an unknown negro whom he discovered in the act of robbing his wife's clothes lines from a neighboring yard [illegible] Fourth ward. The wound may cause death.

Arthur Shaw son of John Shaw was severely injured by [illegible] telephone pole while [illegible] down [illegible] avenue Saturday.

CHAT WITH OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Mount Pleasant Journal urges the citizens to petition the Pennsylvania railroad to complete its local branch to [illegible] and give the town passenger service to all points north [illegible] Mount [illegible] is [illegible] importance [illegible]

The Latrobe Bulletin has visions of the Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] the line [illegible] Somerset [illegible] making Latrobe [illegible] The heart is [illegible] should try to make it go.

The Johnstown Democrat cordially endorses the [illegible] coal operators [illegible] wherein the miners may wish the [illegible] [illegible] Charleroi Mail is of the opinion [illegible]

[illegible]

The Washington Reporter [illegible]

[illegible]

The Greensburg Tribune calls attention [illegible]

[illegible]

The Monongahela Republican wants [illegible]

[illegible]

The Uniontown Herald admits that [illegible]

[illegible] times.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Applications Filed in Fayette County up to Saturday

The following [illegible] applicants have filed [illegible]

[illegible] Robert [illegible] William [illegible] Helen [illegible] Arthur Rush [illegible] George W Wilkinson [illegible] Connellsville [illegible] Hubert B Clark [illegible] Anderson [illegible] Brownsville [illegible] William Dull Connellsville [illegible] South Brownsville [illegible] Brownsville [illegible] Connellsville township [illegible] Brownsville [illegible] Rush [illegible] M Kyle Belle Vernon [illegible] Connellsville Walter J Hubbs South Brownsville [illegible] Connellsville John Dixon Connellsville John Duggan Connellsville [illegible] Belle Vernon [illegible] Brownsville James M Marietta Connellsville [illegible] Dunbar M J Rotant Connellsville and Charles W Patterson Connellsville.

Distillers: Hoover & Moore New Salem Vanderbilt Distilling Company Vanderbilt White Rock Distilling Company Connellsville A Overholt & Company Connellsville Stewart Distilling Company South Brownsville Harry Distilling Company South Brownsville.

Brewers: [illegible] Brewing Company Uniontown Pittsburg Brewing Company Uniontown [illegible] Brewing Company Connellsville Youghiogheny Brewing Company Connellsville Masontown Brewing Company Masontown.

David J Carson who [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] applicant [illegible]

There were about 300 applications filed last year.

Gets School Money

The State appropriation of $100 for the High School has been received by Treasurer P C Rose of the Connellsville School Board.

Dies of Spider Bite

Mrs Ella Helms aged 30 died Sunday at her home in Masontown from the poison of a spider bite inflicted some months ago.

A $50 000 Fire

Duquesne borough had a $50 000 fire Sunday night.

Tom Markle Kills Man Who Took His Place After Wife Secured Divorce.

West Newton was on Sunday, the scene of one of the worst tragedies growing out of domestic troubles that Westmoreland county has had for many years. One fatality resulting and one person being injured. Driven to a frenzy by the turn his marital troubles had taken Thomas Markle a member of one of the best families of that part of Westmoreland county shot and killed John B Peters who had succeeded Markle in the affections of Mrs Ida Landsparger Markle who secured a divorce from Markle a few weeks ago and shortly afterward married Peters. The former Mrs Markle was then made a mark of her former husband's madness but she escaped with only slight injuries and is a patient in a McKeesport hospital. The shooting occurred about one o'clock.

Several weeks ago Mrs Markle received her decree for a separation from Thomas Markle. Their married life had been one of unhappiness largely on account of the drinking habits of Markle. Several times they set up in business which always proved a failure on this account. Finally matters came to such a pass that Mrs Markle went into the courts and asked for a decree and received one.

The first venture in matrimony did not have any fears for Mrs Markle, for about ten days ago she was married to John Boyd Peters. An evidence of the manner in which Markle held his wife was shown by the fact that when Peters and his bride came back to West Newton after they were met at the train by Markle who welcomed them and went home with them. Part of the time since that he had been living with them and the rest of the time he had no stopping quarters. Evidently there was no fear of him doing anything rash by the freedom with which he was permitted to come and go in the house where Peters and his wife lived and which was formerly Markle's home.

Last evening Markle came into the house and said he wanted to get some of his own clothing from his trunk. At the time Peters was lying on the lounge in the room asleep. Markle went to the trunk and instead of taking any clothing out got a revolver and crossing the room to the couch where the sleeping man lay he placed the pistol against his temple and fired a fatal shot. Turning around he opened fire on the horrified woman, the legal wife of the victim and the divorced spouse of the man who held the weapon. Several shots were fired one taking effect in the woman's thigh and another cutting the end off one of her fingers. Believing that he had killed both of them Markle ran up stairs.

Neighbors who heard the shooting and knew of conditions at the Markle-Peters establishment ran in and were horrified to find Peters apparently dead and the woman wounded and bleeding. Learning from her that the shooting had been the work of Markle and that he was somewhere in the house they began to search and found him in the upstairs hall crouching in a corner. The man's condition seemed to be dazed and he said "Did I kill Ida?" When told that he had not he said "If I thought she would die I would kill myself." With that he emptied the shells from the gun and reloaded it. Seeing that there was a probability of the crazed man killing himself the neighbors took the gun from him and held him awaiting the arrival of the officers.

Attention was at once given to Peters who was found to be still alive. Medical attendance was at once called and the man was taken to the B & O station to be sent to the hospital in McKeesport but died before the train arrived. The body was taken to Schooners morgue and will be held there pending the arrival of Dr H A McMurray today who will hold a post mortem examination. Mrs Peters' wounds were not of a very serious nature but she was taken to the hospital in McKeesport.

The tribulations of the married life of the Markles are said to have been many. Both came from well to do families of West Newton, Thomas Markle being a son of Capt C C Markle and Mrs Ida Landsparger Markle being well connected in town. Markle's habits had been bad and they had made numerous fresh starts only to have a repetition of former troubles. As things went from bad to worse the wife resorted to the divorce courts and after she secured the separation the law allowed her was married to Peters. This was a hard blow on Markle and may have had the effect of deranging his mind. The attitude of the former husband and wife towards each other was one more of sympathy and affection than hatred. Then came the news that Peters and his wife were going to Beaver Falls where Peters was employed as a moulder. This is believed to have caused Markle to take the last swirl in the melancholy depths into which he had sunk since his wife secured the separation and the murder evidently worked out in his disordered brain and executed according to these plans. Markle had not had anything to drink since Sunday morning so that he did not show any signs of liquor when he was taken into custody. He was placed in the lockup at West Newton and was taken to jail at Greensburg. He is about 40 years of age. Peters was also near that age.

LOSES BALANCE; FALLS INTO RIVER.

Alan Payne, Young Timekeeper, Victim of Sad Tragedy Saturday.

LEAVES BRIDE OF TWO MONTHS

Young Man Was Hurrying Across Greene Junction Bridge When Thrown Into River—Body Recovered Sunday Afternoon

Hastening homeward to meet his bride of less than two months Alan Payne aged 21 was hurled from the Greene Junction bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday evening and drowned in the Youghiogheny river. His body was recovered at [illegible] o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Payne was employed as a timekeeper by the Hill Construction Company which is building the Connellsville end of the Western Maryland railroad. Saturday he quit work earlier than usual and started across the bridge having made an engagement with his wife. Midway on the bridge he was caught by a freight train and stepped to one of the safety platforms. The train was moving slowly. The ties are unusually wide on the bridge and Payne attempted to make his way over the dangerous footing to the next platform steadying himself on the box cars. He was progressing well when the train gave a sudden jolt. It threw Payne from his balance and he plunged into the river some 50 feet below.

Two small boys from Dunbar were the only witnesses of the tragedy. They saw Payne plunge headlong into the water and rise struggling in the icy stream. He swam towards the pier and endeavored vainly to secure hold of it. Failing in this he started swimming towards the shore but soon sank. His dinner pail floated toward the West Penn dam. The boys told of the tragedy to employes of the West Penn power house who were quitting work. These men saw the pail but no trace of the missing man. His identity then was not known.

Meanwhile the young wife waited in vain for her husband's coming. The minutes and hours passed by with no sign of Payne. Late at night Mrs Payne went to the Yough House where Robert Hill of the Hill Construction Company was staying. Mr Hill had no word of the accident. He investigated and found that the drowning had been reported.

At 7 o'clock Sunday morning Officers Ruth, Stoner, James Francis and McCullough of the police force began dragging the river between the trestle and the West Penn dam. They worked in relays, for the day was cold. Time after time they rowed about the river until in the afternoon it was almost the universal belief among the searchers that the unfortunate man had been swept over the dam. The river was so high that only a few ripples indicated the location of the dam. While searching in that neighborhood the grappling hook would not reach the bottom.

Just at [illegible] o'clock the officers decided to rest until evening before resuming the search. Officer C H McCullough had the grappling hook. As the boat was rowed towards the shore the hook snagged something and the missing body was pulled to the surface. It was later removed to the undertaking establishment of J L Stader and prepared for burial. It will be shipped to Hamilton Ontario, where the young man lived.

Payne came here during the summer as a timekeeper for the Hill Construction Company. Robert Hill, who spent some time in Canada became acquainted with his father while at Hamilton and when the contract was awarded him here brought the young man to Connellsville. Early in December Payne left the Yough House where he boarded and went back home for a few days. Subsequently he returned with his bride who was formerly Miss Catherine Cavanaugh of Hamilton. The couple eloped and were married on December 6. After staying at the Yough House for a short time they secured rooms on the South Side and were living there.

Payne was not quite 21 years old. He was the son of Mr and Mrs E J Payne of Hamilton his father being a prominent real estate man of the Canadian city. After the tragedy was learned Proprietor Paul J Bolger of the Yough House reached the Paynes at Hamilton by long distance telephone and notified them.

URGE ACTION

By Uncle Sam on Connellsville's Federal Building

At the suggestion of Postmaster A J Kurtz Congressman A F Cooper last week again called upon the Supervising Architect to inquire into the cause of the delay in the advertising for bids for the postoffice building in this city. He was informed that the plans had been turned over December 19 to the party intrusted to write the specifications and that the same had just been returned and were being checked. Mr Cooper was assured that they would be ready by February [illegible] or not later than March 1 for advertisement.

Dr Smith Poisoned.

Dr Peter F Smith of Uniontown is suffering from blood poisoning which he contracted performing a post mortem on the remains of Clark Tramp. He is in a serious condition at the Uniontown hospital.

PHILIPPINE VETS HOLD THEIR BANQUET

Affair Was Voted Best Soldiers Have Ever Held.

COL. CRAGO CHIEF SPEAKER

Number of Guests Were Present, including Col. A. H. Anderson, a Member of Governor Tener's Staff. Speeches That Were Made.

In a manner befitting the occasion, Camp Walter E. Brown, No. 4, Army of the Philippines, held their seventh annual banquet in the dining room of the Columbia Hotel, West Side, on Saturday evening. When the guests first took their seats it was noted that some were absent, but as the evening passed other members arrived and all seats were taken by the time Toastmaster Matthew J. Welsh, of Republic, called the members to order.

Proprietor John Duggan of the Columbia Hotel had done his best in serving the dinner and the viands that were brought in to the waiting guests would have tempted the appetite of a chronic dyspeptic. The menu was:

Blue Points
Boston Baked Beans
Chow Chow Radishes
Fricassee Chicken
Celery Cold Slaw
Potato Salad
White Bread Hot Biscuits
Cheese
Cold Ham
Ice Cream Assorted Cake
After Dinner Mints
Beverage Cigars

The dining room was very prettily decorated with American flags and red carnations. Each guest was presented with a small silk American flag for his coat lapel and a carnation.

Those seated at the speakers' table were: Toastmaster Matthew J. Welsh, Congressman T. S. Crago, Col. A. H. Anderson, Captain R. G. Woodside, Captain A. R. Kidd and Maj. L. P. McCormick.

Toastmaster Welsh rapped for order at 11.45, and in a pleasing manner delivered a short address in honor of the occasion, reminding his listeners that it was just 12 years ago that they had waited on a dark night in the land of the enemy for the attack.

He spoke in glowing terms of the soldier boys on that occasion and of the honor they had bestowed upon themselves. His remarks were heartily applauded. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Congressman T. S. Crago.

The Congressman's address was short but to the point. He wasted no words and made himself plain in the very beginning. He likewise recalled the fact that Saturday was the anniversary of the attack.

He said he was strongly in favor of uniting all of the smaller organizations like Camp Walter E. Brown. "Form one great big organization in which every man will go forward hand in hand, united, and then we will have some strength," were the words of the speaker. There would be no political interests in the body, or other matters of a like nature, he added, and brought out that the organization owes it to itself to have certain legislation enacted that will favor soldiers in their position.

"We stand as men who have attempted to do something for their country. Some of you may joke about it, but way down deep in your hearts there is pride that you was one of those who did at least attempt."

Congressman Crago reminded his listeners that the country has been ruled, controlled and guided by men who had fought for their country. He named several examples, beginning with General George Washington. Following came men who had also served in the Revolution and by the time they were gone, those who had fought in the war of 1812 took their places. Most of the men who have served as Presidents and had helped to form public opinion were those who had served in wars, he said. "Those who served after the war of 1812 were still leaders when the great struggle of 1861 came. William McKinley was one of those who survived this war and proved a leader in later years. McKinley was probably the last man, who took part in that war, who will occupy the Presidential chair." He continued by saying this meant that the men who shall take the place of those who served in the Civil War will be those who have taken part in the Spanish-American war; men who knew what it costs to run a country.

"It's to be the proud boast of the men who served in 1898 and 1899 that their members shall be the ones; that they showed a willingness to go forward and defend." He concluded with suggesting that those present arise and drink in water to the memory of those who are absent. After all had again taken their seats Congressman Crago thanked his listeners for their attention. He was warmly applauded.

Col. A. H. Anderson, of Washington, Pa., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Philippines, was next introduced by Toastmaster Welsh. In opening, Colonel Anderson stated that he wanted to thank the camp for what it had done. As far as he knew he said the work here had been kept up more regularly than in any other camp in the organization, although it did not boast of as many members.

With a few words he told of the founding of the organization by General Hale in Denver, Colorado. Conventions were thereafter, he said, held in Salt Lake City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City, etc. He also was in favor of uniting the smaller camps into one big body.

Captain R. G. Woodside of the 16th Regiment, Pittsburg, the next speaker, talked for a short time on the advantages of one big organization and was strongly in favor of such. This was the first time Captain Woodside had been a guest of the camp and his talk was very interesting.

One of the guests of the evening, Captain A. R. Kidd, of Company D, Connellsville, was called upon for a few remarks. In defense of the recent stories that have been in circulation as to the conduct of the soldier boys at the Armory he said: "We have been assailed right and left by the pastor of a local church, and it happens to be my church. A young man, excited by the evangelists who recently paid his city a visit here made the statement that he made his living during the past six months by gambling at the Armory. When pinned down, later on, he admitted that he had never gambled in Company D." The speaker stated that he was going to clean up things at the local Armory and rejuvenate the company. He concluded by saying that he wanted to deputize all members of the camp to aid in securing good members. "I would like to see everybody give Company D a good boost and it will give a good record itself," he added.

George Gaddis of Elizabeth, Pa., was called on. He spoke briefly on the possibility of federating the organizations. He said there would likely be some jealousy and some of the camps would want to retain their individuality but said if they wanted to obtain any legislation in the soldiers' favor they must organize.

Toastmaster Welsh requested George Genas, better known as "Cokie," to explain where he got his famous nickname, but instead he sang. The piece he chose was the one that so many remembered him singing on the night of February 4, 12 years ago. Though his voice was not what it was on that famous night, the tune was still there and he was heartily applauded.

Commander-elect Major L. P. McCormick, when asked for a speech, excused himself by saying that it was his business to keep his mouth shut instead of talking. "I never made a speech up until the war broke out," he said. "And I have never made one since. The only thing that is worrying me is the fear that I may have to make one when we hold our annual reunion next fall, but I presume by that time I will be able to sidestep that." He concluded by asking that all members attend the next meeting of the camp so that arrangements for the coming reunion could be discussed and action taken as soon as possible. "We do not want this to be a failure," he added.

William Levy spoke for a short time, as did J. W. Finley of Broad Ford and U. L. Durst of Hagerstown.

The banquet broke up about midnight and all departed with the thought they had spent an enjoyable evening.

At a meeting of Camp Walter E. Brown preceding the banquet the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The election resulted as follows: Commander, Dr. L. P. McCormick; Senior Vice Commander, W. E. DeBolt; Junior Vice Commander, T. R. Cunningham; Adjutant Joseph C. Herwick; Paymaster, H. O. Welker; Sargeant at Arms, J. C. Strawn; Chaplain, H. L. Bishop; Bugler, E. A. Dunn.

There were 16 plates for the banquet every one of which was filled. Much of the success of the banquet was due to the tireless efforts of Joseph C. Herwick who looked after the details and rounded up the members. The list of guests present was as follows:

Col. Thomas Crago, Waynesburg; Col. A. H. Anderson, Washington, Pa., Capt. R. G. Woodside, Pittsburg; Lieut. Alva Walters, Upper Middletown; John Stockdale, Republic; John Shives, Republic, George Geddis, Elizabeth; Dale Jolliffe, Charleroi; C. H. Black, Scottdale; Robert Griffith, Scottdale.

Others present and the organizations to which they belonged: Maj. L. P. McCormick, A. J. Buttermore, John W. Findley, H. O. Welker, Joe C. Herwick, Ed. A. Smith, George Genas, J. C. Strawn, Clark Collins, Jr., Jas. B. Duffey, Fred Helms, J. A. Kessler, E. J. Beatty, Harry L. Bishop, Andrew Calhoun, T. R. Cunningham, Samuel Clark, Thomas Fagan, William Debolt, Jesse Murphy, Joseph McMannus, Harry Hay, F. B. Fort, all of the Tenth Pennsylvania. Mont C. Goodwin, 43rd U. S. V.; William Fagan, 41st U. S. V.; U. L. Durst, 41st U. S. V.; A. B. Pickard, 41st U. S. V.; William Templeton, 12th U. S. I.; E. A. Dunn, 13th Minnesota; Capt. A. R. Kidd, 18th U. S. V.; William Levy, Q. M. Dept.

BACK TO MASTER

Goes the Divorce Case of George DeHaven of Town.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 6.—The divorce case of George DeHaven against Bessie DeHaven got as far as a master's report to the court but now it has to be gone over again. After looking the papers over Judge Van Swearingen found Master J. Kirk Renner had only gone over the testimony of the libellant and gave the respondent only four days notice when the least time should have been five days and exceptional care taken to see the notice is properly served. This case was referred back to the master for more testimony.

The case is interesting. According to the libellant, his wife cherished no fond feeling toward him. When he was a fireman he claims she said she wished the engine would turn over on him before he could come back. When he went coal mining she is said to have desired the mine to cave in so he could not get out.

Adding insult to injury, the libellant claims the respondent burned the furniture he bought for their home and made life generally miserable.

A SHORT DAY IN CIVIL COURT.

The Jurors Were Discharged After Few Minutes.

CONTINUANCE AND SETTLEMENTS

Made It Unnecesary to Try Any of the Cases Set for Today—A Number of Routine Matters Disposed of Before Judge Umbel.

UNIONTOWN, Feb 7.—The second day of the third week of the December term of civil court "fiddled" out much the same as it did on Monday, though it was in session ten minutes longer. The jurors were discharged at 9.400 until 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Judge R. E. Umbel was on the bench. By way of explanation he said that yesterday it appeared that there were five cases ready for trial today, the proceedings of which would have taken the entire day. Like many of the cases, when called for trial, the parties involved agreed on a settlement at the last moment. Consequently the entire list of nine cases was again cleared at the opening of court.

Adjournment was taken at 10 o'clock after minor matters had been passed upon.

As had been done with several cases on last week's list and some this week, the case of Samuel Ewart against the Percy Mining Company was continued until Thursday when all will be tried together. Ewart sues for $15,000, claiming the company unlawfully removed 100,000 bushels of coal from under his property in North Union township.

The assumpsit action of Louis Raphael and L. C. Zeugschmidt against Antonio Bufano was settled shortly before being called for trial. Suit was brought to recover $261.96 with interest from April 22, 1910, on a book account for whiskies, gins and splits.

Bufano's defense was that by an oral agreement with the plaintiff's representative he was to have at least a year's time to settle the bill.

In the suit on today's list brought by Elmer Wood against Charles M Allen and his wife, a continuance was granted as the defendant is in Ohio and the plaintiff in Texas. This case grew out of a contract for the erection of a six-room house in Brownsville. In accordance with the terms of the agreement the plaintiff was to receive $2,700 upon completion of the work. Instead of receiving this, Wood claims to have received only $2,506.25, leaving a balance due of $193.75, the amount he sues to recover, together with interest from March 1, 1908.

In his affidavit of defense Allen set forth that the building was not completed and claimed it would take the amount he had deducted to finish the work.

After a consultation, the replevin suit of Mrs. Marie Louise Bryner of Connellsville, against W. C. Reynolds of the same place, was settled. Rent in the sum of $330 was the cause of the action. A settlement was reached for $275.

Reynolds secured a landlord's warrant and levied on the Bryner's household goods. Mrs. Bryner secured a writ of replevin and brought the matter into court, claiming ownership of the furniture.

The house is located on East Murphy avenue. Attorneys Fred Munson and Sterling Higbee and Matthews represented the defense.

A settlement was reached yesterday for $200 in the case of McCrum-Howell Company against Thompson Hunt, and satisfaction entered on the records. The action grew out of the installation of a heating system in the defendant's residence. Hunt claimed it was imperfect. He claimed he had already paid John D. Root, representing the company, $365 on the apparatus but suit was brought to recover $207.47 and a rule issued against Hunt to show cause why his property should not be levied on for that amount.

A motion for continuance until tomorrow was granted in the case of Nick Capozzoli against the Johnson Brewing Company. This is an assumpsit action to recover $336 claimed due as wages for the month of March and April, 1910. Capozzoli was employed as a beer agent.

Another case on today's list, and settled prior to being called was that of Mace & Company of Connellsville, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, an action of trespass

A settlement was made on Saturday when the defendant company agreed to make good two-thirds of the amount sued for. Mace & Company shipped goods from Baltimore. When the boxes arrived they were empty. A loss of about $576 was alleged to have been sustained.

The case of nWilliam A. Rankl against Smith Graham, another replevin suit, will be submitted to the court as stated in the affidavits. That of Thomas H. Dalton against Wade H. Echard, with clause of scire facias to the Franklin Coal & Coke Company, was continued. The case is one of feigned issue to determine whether or not the two companies have any property rights belonging to Echard.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 8.—The sight of the jury or even the thought that the body of 12 men were ready to pass upon their case again showed its effect this morning and only settlements were effected in the large court room.

This court came the nearest to trying a case, however, since last Thursday. Since that day not one case has gone to the jury. One case was opened today but a settlement was effected almost immediately.

Court was in session from 9 o'clock to 10.40 when a recess was taken until 1.30 this afternoon. Judge R. E. Umbel presided in the large court room.

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen was on the bench in the small court room where the case of Nick Coppozzoli against the Johnson Brewing Company was taken up at 10.45. This action, a suit for the recovery of $336 back wages, was continued from Tuesday's list.

The laying of the cement sidewalk on Main street, Masontown, in front of the William F. Harvey property was the cause of one of the cases called for trial today. Masontown borough is the plaintiff, seeking to recover $183.96 as the cost of putting down the walks, the work having been done at the order of Town Council.

This case was for trial at the September session of civil court but a motion on the part of the defendant, by his attorney, John M. Core, to have the proceedings quashed resulted in only holding the case over. The fact that the writ was not drawn up according to the form prescribed by the Act of Assembly was the basis of the motion, but it was sustained only as far as quashing the writ. An order followed directing that an alias writ be issued.

After the jury had been called about 10.30 and the case was opened a settlement was reached within a few minutes. Attorneys Rhodes and Hertzog for the plaintiff, agreed with the defense that if the cost of the work was paid, $171, the case would be withdrawn. The jury was discharged.

Masontown borough claimed an additional ten per cent for laying the pavement. In his affidavit of defense Harvey stated that his property had been damaged to the extent of $200 by the work of the borough but he agreed today to drop the matter.

The ninth case on today's list was that of C. H. Kerr against the Portable Safety Light Company, an appeal from the justice's decision against the defendants in his suit to recover back wages. A settlement was made on January 28, Kerr receiving the amount claimed due, $31.81.

A motion for continuance was granted in the action of the Reinke Wilson Company against the Summit Hotel Company, with George Bailey, Jasper Augustine, George Porter and Mrs. Frances P. Yeager as garnishees. This is an attachment on an execution on property in the hands of the garnishee.

A rather peculiar case on today's list is that of Christopher C. Garlette, administrator of the estate of Mrs. T. Binch, late of Brownsville, against Dr. L. N. Reichard. It is another action of assumpsit, $339.18 being the amount involved.

Mrs. Binch died at Brownsville on March 15, 1910. Letters of administration were granted the plaintiff. During her lifetime the deceased deposited money in the National Depoit Bank of Brownsville. As a matter of convenience she had the account entered under her name and that L. N. Reichard, her physician. Interest and principal amounted to $339.18 at the time of her death.

Plaintiff avers that on May 23, 1910, without any authority or right, Dr Reichard drew the total account from the bank, and has refused to turn it over to the estate. The defendant claims the money was given to him and that he is the rightful owner.

The Citizens Title & Trust Company of Uniontown and the Maryland, Pennsylvania & West Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company are the parties involved in an action of assumpsit to have been tried today, but held up pending action on a rule issued January 3, 1911, on the defendant to show cause why judgment should not be taken for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

A promissory note dated at Uniontown, November 8, 1905, for $5,000 is the basis of the suit. It was signed by the company, per R. E. Umbel, president, and John M. Core, secretary.

Defendant averred that the debt to recover which the action was brought was assumed by R. E. Umbel and J. M. Core, but did not claim that the plaintiff ever released the defendants from its obligation to pay the note.

Two suits were entered today against William Bates, one of the subcontractors on the Western Maryland. Rosario Visconti and Nick Soldano asking $2,893.80 for leveling and grading and Visconti, Soldano and Frank D'Aurra suing for $6,130.92 for third class masonary work performed.

Max Mayer and Carl Eggebricht today entered suit against Sarah Levy of Connellsville to recover $111 on a bill of goods ordered and delivered.

Mary Wantz filed a libel in divorce from Hugo Wantz on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment. They were married in 1891 and since 1908 Hugo has treated his wife so badly, she claims, she is unable to support herself.

Applications for licenses were filed by Mary O'Hara for the Baltimore House, Connellsville, and the Johnson Brewing Company for a brewery at New Salem.

The assumpsit of the Yough Iron & Metal Company of Connellsville, against H. C. Frick, A. W. Mellor and Richard B. Mellon, late partners doing business under the firm name of A. Overholt & Company, was settled on January 28. The suit resulted from the sale of an old building. Part of an old engine was removed which the plaintiff claimed was their property.

A compromise was reached for about $175. Attorney S. R. Goldsmith represented the plaintiff.

The will of Eliza Bungard, late of Saltlick township, was probated today. The estate is valued at $300 and is to be divided among the lawful heirs. Henry C. Bungard is named executor.

Cash Mail Order Feed Mills

Located at Scottdale, Pa. J. E. Pritts Owner and Manager. My prices are right, my goods are right and my system of doing business is right.

I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Just give me a trial order and I will convince you. Every feed consumer in the county should compare my prices with competitors prices, and then spend his money where he can buy the most and best feeds for the money.

Corn, per bushel.....58c
Oats, per bushel.....43c
Wheat, per bushel.....$1.00
Pure Corn and Oats Chop, 100 lbs.$1.25
Pure Corn Chop, 100 lbs.....$1.15
Best Winter Wheat Bran, 100 lbs.$1.30
Red Dog (Middlings), 100 lbs....$1.60
White Winter Wheat Middlings, 100 lbs.....$1.50
Cotton Seed Meal (41% protein) 100 lbs.....$1.70
Alfalfa Meal, 100 lbs.....$1.30
Oil Meal, 100 lbs.....$2.10

PRITTS' COW FEED has no equal for butter and milk, contains 20 lbs. to the hundred of each of the following: Pure corn chop, cotton seed meal, alfalfa meal, bran and middlings. Guaranteed analysis 18 to 22 per cent. Protein and 5 to 8 per cent. fat. Price per 100 pounds.....$1.50

PRITTS' HORSE FEED. Just try it. Contains 25 lbs. to the 100 of each of the following: Pure corn and oats chop, alfalfa meal bran and white middlings. Guaranteed analysis, Protein 14 to 16 per cent. Fat 4 to 5 per cent. Price, per 100 pounds.....$1.40

PRITTS' DRY MASH for Poultry $2.50 per 100 lbs. Contains beef scraps, alfalfa meal, oil meal, cotton seed meal, bran, middlings, ground corn, ground oats, ground wheat and charcoal. It is the best feed on the market for poultry.

SCRATCHING FEED $1.75 per 100 lbs. Contains one-third each cracked corn, wheat and oats.

MAIL ME A TRIAL ORDER and examine the goods and if they are not entirely satisfactory return them to me by freight at my expense any I will mail you check for the amount of bill and trouble as I have nothing but the best grades of grain and feed to offer and I know they will satisfy you.

Freight prepaid on all orders of 500 pound or more to your station on B. & O. R. R., or P. R. R., not exceeding 20 miles from Scottdale, Pa.

Bags 5 cents each, (they are not included with price of grain and feed) but will be redeemed at price paid for them at mill. Mail orders to

J. E. PRITTS, Lock Box 2, Scottdale, Pa. Bell Phone 35-L.

The above prices good to February 15th. This ad. will appear in Saturday's issue of each week.

Progress of the Construction Work On the Western Maryland Extension.

Boring of the several tunnels on the Western Maryland's new extension from Cumberland to Connellsville is progressing rapidly. The Pinkerton tunnel, 825 feet in length, has been completely bored through. The east and west headings are connected within the past week. The Brush tunnel, 872 feet in length, has also been opened up for its entire length.

The Big Savage tunnel, which will be 3,275 feet long, has been bored for 1,474 feet of the distance, while in the Borden tunnel, 400 feet of the 850 feet have already been excavated. Work is being prosecuted in night and day shifts. Track laying is expected to commence by the first of April.

In view of the anticipated completion well within the current year—early in the coming fall, in fact—of the Western Maryland extension, work upon which is being pushed vigorously and its connection at Connellsville with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, thereby opening up a new and short route from this city to tidewater at Baltimore, the present exploitation of some facts and data regarding the enterprise, hitherto unpublished, will prove particularly timely, especially to the people of this community.

Of the 87 miles to be constructed, only 22 will be double-tracked for the present, being the section from Cumberland west, for the distance specified and, as a result, a maximum gradient of 42 feet to the mile, compensated for curvature, has been achieved against eastbound traffic, which is by far the heavier direction of freight movement. The maximum grade against westbound traffic is about 92 feet to the mile. The new line crosses the Alleghenies at Big Savage Mountain, which it pierces with a tunnel of 3,300 feet long at an elevation of 2,310 feet above sea level From Sand Patch to Connellsville it practically parallels the Baltimore & Ohio, while its grades throughout its length are lower than those of the latter.

There are no curves sharper than eight degrees on the new line and all above two degrees are eased by transition curves. Also, there are four tunnels—three for two tracks and 840,850 and 900 feet in length, respectively, and the one already mentioned, for a single track, 3,300 feet long. Extra clearance is being provided for both sizes of tunnels, that for single tracs being 17 feet wide, and 22 feet high and for two tracks 30 feet and 22 feet, respectively.

All the bridges are to be of steel, with concrete piers and the culverts of concrete. The bridges are designed for one of the heaviest loadings ever used—a 2-8-8-2 Mallet locomotive with 55,000 pounds on each of the eight drivers and 58,000 pounds on each of the four tender axles, followed by 5,500 pounds per lineal foot of trainload. Also, there are a number of high viaducts, some of which are on high pedestal piers of concrete instead of the usual steel tower bents. In all, some 11,000 tons of steel will be required and about 150,000 cubic yards of concrete. The design for the structural part of the bridge work is under charge of A. W. Buel, at New York, while the material itself is being fabricated by the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburg.

Because of the mountainous character of the country through which the new line is being driven, much heavy cutting is necessitated, about 8,000,000 cubic yards in all, one cut being 7,300 feet long and 100 feet deep, requiring the excavation of 217,000 cubic yards of earth.

Plans Laid for Better Roads at Meeting Held at Somerset Monday.

SOMERSET, Feb. 7.—The initial meeting of the Good Roads Association of Somerset county was held on Saturday in the assembly room in the improvement of the roads and pikes, most of this number being supervisors About two thirds of the total number of supervisors of roads in the various townships of the county were present.

Chief among the speakers was Hon. Joseph W. Hunter, State Highway Commissioner of Pennsylvania, who addressed the assembly during the afternoon. Mr. Hunter stated that what was chiefly needed throughout the State is co-operation among the supervisors and an organization at whose meetings various plans and methods for the improvement of the roads can be discussed. Dr. Donald McCaskey of Lancaster county, who has served as a road supervisor, discussed the results of organization and co-operation of supervisors, and stated that it resulted in greatly improving the roads in his county. Dr. H. W. Hoyt of Washington, D. C., a member of the National Bureau of Highways, discussed various methods for improving the roads and illustrated the points in his lecture with stereopticon views. A number of supervisors, automobile owners and other local people interested in the improvement of the highways also spoke. One point raised was that throughout the county there are a large number of superfluous roads, some of which parallel other roads and some of which branch off from main roads and lead nowhere in particular, and it is likely that an effort will be made to vacate a number of these roads, thereby greatly lessening the amount of work necessary to keep in repair the roads of the county.

The supervisors are heartily in sympathy with the movement as are automobilists, men who operate teams and all other users of the roads.

One of the plans of the new organization is to work on several of the main roads of the county rendering them first class in all their length, and to gradually put all the main traveled roads in good condition. A meeting of the organization will be held on Thursday, Feb. 16th, in the court house, when by-laws for the organization will be adopted.

The officers chosen to serve the association for the first year are: President, Frank Way of Somerset township; Vice President, Joseph Beam of Jefferson township; Secretary, C. C. Zimmerman of Shade township; Assistant Secretary, E. F. Staal of Somerset; Treasurer, John W. Mostollar of Quemahoning township.

Old Board Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connellsville Steam Laundry held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the following board of directors was re-elected: Manager, F. O. Goodwin; President, Grant Dull; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Louise Babbage and G. C. Armstrong.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

Died at Nearly 100.

William Graham believed to have been the oldest man in the Upper Monongahela valley is dead at Brownsville, aged 99 years. He was a riverman in the early days of traffic on the Monongahela and Ohio.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the First Account of Peter L. Shultz, committee of the estate of William E. Shupe, a Lunatic has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be presented to court for allowance and confirmation on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, and will be confirmed, and allowed unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Prothonotary's Office, Uniontown, Pa., February 6th, 1911. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Prothonotary. 9feb4tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the First and Final account of Robert H. Wright, of Joel G. Yohe, a feeble-minded person has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be presented to Court for allowance and confirmation on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, and will be confirmed, and allowed, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Prothonotary's Office, Uniontown, Pa., February 6th, 1911. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Prothonotary. 9feb4tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the First and Final account of Henry S. Merritt, committee of Susanna Layton, a lunatic has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be presented to Court for allowance and confirmation on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, and will be confirmed and allowed, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Prothonotary's Office, Uniontown, Pa., February 6th, 1911. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Prothonotary. 9feb4tw

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER ISSUED out of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, at No 122 December Court, 1910, the undersigned Albert H. Henry, administrator of the estate of William Henry, late of Saltlick township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will offer at public sale upon the premises on Friday, March 3rd, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as much of the following described land as is necessary for the payment of debts of decedent.

Tract No. 1.—Beginning at stones thence by land of H. L. Sparks S. 82° E. 43 P. to stones (for post), thence N. 75° E. 74 P. to cucumber, S. 61 P. to stones, W. 112 P. to locust, formerly stones, N. 48 P. to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres and 130 perches, and allowance.

Tract No. 2.—Beginning at a post, thence by land now H. L. Sparks N. 24 P. to a poplar, thence E. 120 P. to stones, thence by land of Herman Henry S. 120 P. to a post, thence by land of Andy Stewart of which this is part 82° 50° W. 249.1 P. to a post, thence by land of Jacob Tinkey N. 50° E. 124 P. to a locust, E. 103 P. to——— N. 60 P. to a cucumber, S. 73° W. 74 P. to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 76 perches strict.

Tract No. 3.—Situate partly in Middle Creek township, Somerset county, and partly in Saltlick township, Fayette county, beginning at a post, thence by land of Herman Henry N. 56° E. 37 P. to a chestnut, N. 36° E. 39 P. to a white walnut, thence by land of which this is a part along the line between Fayette and Somerset counties S. 32° W. 100 P. to stones, S. 89° W. 39 P. to a post, thence by other land of Herman Henry Neiman N. 1½° E. 46.3 P. to the place of beginning, containing 16 acres and 73 perche.

Tract No. 4.—Beginning at stones, thence by other land of which this is part N. 20° W. 49 P. to a maple, thence N. 88° W. 106½ P. to stones, thence by land of H. L. Sparks (supposed) S. 1½° W. 34 P. to a post, thence by land of said Neimon S. 88½° E. 120 P. to the place of beginning, containing 36 acres and 67 perches strict.

The four tracts of land above described together contain 186 acres and 96 perches more or less.

Being the same tracts of land conveyed by Thomas Henry to William Henry by deed dated April 2, 1887, and recorded September 2, 1907, in Deed Book No. 274, page 324.

The above described tracts or purparts of land will be offered for sale separately. If a sufficient amount is not realized from the sale of one or more of these tracts or purparts, the four tracts or purparts will be sold together

Upon the above described premises there are erected a two story frame dwelling house of seven rooms, a new frame barn, and the usual outbuildings.

Eighty acres or more of this land is in a good state of cultivation, while the remainder is woodland well set with chestnut, red oak, poplar and other timber.

This property is six miles from Champion, six miles from Indian Head, and six miles from Trent, and is convenient to places of public worship, and to school.

Persons desiring to view the premises will call on Mrs. Rebecca Henry residing thereon.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent on day of sale; one-third of balance on confirmation of sale; one-third of balance in six months from day of confirmation; and the balance in one year from confirmation of sale; with interest from confirmation, with the right to pay all deferred payments on the day of confirmation.

L. G. CHORPENNING, Attorney, Uniontown, Pa. ALBERT H. HENRY, Administrator, Trent, Pa.

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U. S. Geological Statistics on Coal Production

Although the production of coal in Ohio increased from 26,270,639 short tons in 1908 to 27,939,641 short tons in 1909, the value of the product decreased from $27,897,704 to $27,789,010. The gain in quantity was 1,169002 tons, or 4.4 per cent, and the decrease in value was $108,694, or 0.4 per cent. The average price per ton declined from $1.06 in 1908 to 99 cents in 1909. The decline in price and the consequent lower value of Ohio's coal in 1909 are attributed to the competition of West Virginia coal. Unhampered by restructions that affect the States in which, as in Ohio, the miners are more thoroughly organized, and also because of the more favorable conditions for cheap mining, the coals of West Virginia are said to be mined at about one-half the cost of producing Ohio coal, and the West Virginia product has invaded the Ohio markets to the full extent permitted by the difference in cost of transportation.

Of the 28 counties in the State in which coal was produced on a commercial scale in 1909, production increased in 18 and decreased in 10. The most important increases were in Belmont county, 467,796 tons; Jefferson 317,102 tons; Tuscarawas, 219,174 tons; Athens, 163,952 tons; Noble, 176,858 tons, and Columbiana 148,240 tons. The only county which showed any marked decrease was Hocking, whose production fell off 239, 141 tons. In no other county was the decrease as much as 100,000 tons.

The most conspicuous feature of the coal mining industry in Ohio in 1909 was the marked increase in the quantity of coal undercut by machines. Ohio has been for a number of years the leading State in the percentage of the total product so mined. In 1909 the machine mined product amounted to 22,148,216 short tons, or 79.5 per cent. of the total; in 1908 it was 19.799,140 short tons, or 75.37 per cent. of the total. The number of machines in use increased from 1,343 in 1908 to 1,433 in 1909. The average production for each machine was 15,400 tons in 1909, against 14.742 in 1908. Of the 1,433 machines in use, 1,314 were of the chain-breast type, 97 were punchers, and 22 were long-wall. There were 190 mines in which chain-breast machines were used exclusively, and the total number of machines used in these mines was 1 232, producing 19,339,022 short tons of coal, an average of 15,697 tons for each machine. In 11 mines pick or puncher machines were employed exclusively, and the 71 machines in these mines produced 364,420 tons, an average for each of 5,133 tons.

Ohio has been peculiarly fortunate in never having an explosion or other accident which caused the death of a large number of men, notwithstanding it is the fourth among the coal producing States. From 1884 to 1909, inclusive, a period of 26 years, the fatal accidents have numbered 1,765 and the nonfatal accidents 8,320. In the 20 years for which the causes of the accidents have been ascertained there were 1,443 deaths and 6,828 men injured in the coal mines of Ohio. The accidents due to explosions caused 22 deaths, and the largest number killed in any one year was 4. Falls of roof and coal killed 944 and injured 3,430; powder explosions and windy shots killed 9 and injured 349, and 388 deaths and 2,940 injuries were attributed to miscellaneous causes. George Harrison, State mine inspector, reports 115 fatal and 693 nonfatal accidents in 1909. Only one of the fatal accidents was due to the explosion of gas, but 70 were due to falls of roof and coal. According to Mr. Harrison the production in 1909 amounted to 27,756,192 short tons, in the mining of which 47,019 men were employed. The quantity of coal won for each life lost was 241,357 short tons, and the death rate per thousand employes was 2.45. In 1908 there were 232,484 tons mined for each man killed, and the death rate was 2.3. The production as given by Mr. Harrison, is about 180,000 tons less than that reported to the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Census. This difference is negligible and is easily accounted for in the tonnage from the small local mines.

Oklahoma.

In the United States Geological Survey's preliminary review of the coal mining industry in 1909, prepared for the press in December of that year, it was stated that the production in Oklahoma was about the same as in 1908. Complete returns show that there was a slight increase in 1909, the production for the two years being, respectively, 2,948,116 and 3,119,377 short tons. The increase of 171,261 short tons, or 5. per cent, was less than might have been expected from the normal development of the regions dependent on Oklahoma for fuel, and seems still less as representing a recovery from the depression of 1908. The production in 1909 was smaller than the record output of 1907 by more than half a million tons.

Among the reasons for the relative retrogression in the production of Oklahoma coal, the competition of crude petroleum from the Mid-Continent field has first place. In 1908 that field produced 48,323,810 barrels of crude petroleum, and in 1909 approximately 58,0000,000 barrels, of which probably about 10 per cent was used for fuel and was euivalent to a displacemnt of approximately 1,500,000 tons of coal. Aside from the natural advantages possessed by oil in ease of handling and in freedom from cinders and ashes, there is another reason for preferring it to coal. During recent years the consumers of coal have had regular biennial interruptions to their supply of fuel by the controversies between the operators and the miners over the wage scale. There is no doubt that the consumers are becoming tired of these shutdowns and are inclined to welcome other fuels of which they may be assured a steady supply. The effect of the competition of oil and gas in 1909 was exhibited in the decline in price of Oklahoma coal—from $2.03 a ton in 1908 to $2.00 in 1909. In fact the year was far from satisfactory to the producers, for while prices were lower mining expenses were enhanced by a drought from June to December which made it necessary to haul water for the boilers at some of the mines.

The number of men employed in the Oklahoma coal mines increased from 8,651 in 1908 to 8,689 in 1909. The average production for each man employed increased from 341 to 359 short tons. Labor troubles did not interfere with mining operations in 1909, as they did in 1908 and in 1910.

Unfortunately, the larger part of coal mining in Oklahoma can not properly be classed as coal mining, most of the coal being shot from the solid in spite of all that has been said and written in condemnation of the practise. Shooting from the solid involves less labor than undercutting the coal, even by the use of machines, and the fact that the practise is permitted has reduced the quantity of machine-mined coal. In 1909 there were only seven mines in the State in which machines were employed, and the quantity of machine mined coal was 50,812 short tons, or 1.5 per cent. of the total. In 1908, 31,352 tons of coal were machine mined. In 1902, in Indian Territory, 119,195 tons were undercut by machines.

Statistics of Accidents.

In this connection it seems pertinent to call attention to the fact that the percentage of deaths due to explosions in the coal mines of Oklahoma is larger than the average for other States. In a period of 16 years 20.12 per cent. of the fatal accidents have been caused by explosions, and in 1909, according to the report of Peter Hanraty, the State mine inspector, 60 per cent. of the deaths were due to this cause. The total number of deaths in 1909 was 40. The death rate per thousand was 4.6 and 77,985 tons of coal were mined for each life lost. There were 107 nonfatal accidents. In the 16 years covered by the inspectors's reports there were 507 men killed and 996 injured.

The reports of the Tenth Census (1880) contain the first published record of the production of coal in Indian Territory, although as a small quantity of coal was mined in Arkansas as early as 1840 it is probable that some was produced in the Territory earlier than 1880. The maximum production prior to 1907 was attained in 1903, when a total of 3,517,388 short tons was mined. Compared with that the production of 1909 shows a decrease of 398,011 tons.

Tennessee.

The progress of the coal mining industry of Tennessee in 1909 was without noteworthy incident. There were no labor troubles of consequence or other interference with business The production increased only slighly over 1908, but comparatively small as the increase was the output was apparently fully up to if not in excess of the market requirements, as shown by a decline in the average price per ton from $1.15 to $1.09 and a decrease in the total value of the product. The production increased from 6,199,171 short tons in 1908 to 6,358,645 short tons in 1909, a gain of 159,474 tons, or 2.57 per cent. The value decreased from $7,118,499 to $6,920,564, a loss of $197,935, or 2.78 per cent. The prices obtained in 1909 were the lowest in a number of years, the average in the last six years being, in 1904, $1.18; in 1905, $1.14; in 1906, $1.22; in 1907, $1.25; in 1908, $1.15, and in 1909, $1.09.

Fewer men were employed in the coal mines of Tennessee in 1909 than in 1908, and the average production per man correspondingly increased. In 1908 there were 11,812 men employed and in 1909 the number was 10,031, a decrease of 1,781. The average production for each man employed increased from 525 to 631 short tons. This increased efficiency is due in part to the more general use of mining machinery and also, probably, to an increase in the number of days worked. The number of mining machines in use increased from 122 in 1908 to 197 in 1909, and the quantity of machine mined coal from 787,502 to 1,040,798 short tons. The percentage of machine mined coal to the total was 16.4 in 1909, against 12.7 in 1908. Six companies' employed washing machinery in the preparation of the coal, principally for coke-making, in 1909. The quantity of coal washed was 302,632 short tons, which yielded 271,565 tons of cleaned coal and 31,067 tons of refuse. In 1908 there were 278,928 tons of coal washed, producing 258,477 tons of cleaned coal and 20,451 tons of refuse.

Strikes or suspensions occurred at only four coal mines in Tennessee in 1909. In two of these strikes the difficulties were amicably settled, one after an idleness of 7 days and the other of 23 days. In one of the other two strikes 90 union men were on strike on February 1 and were idle 65 days. The mine was kept running with nonunion labor. In the fourth 67 men were on strike, and although the strike was on for several months the mine was idle only 15 days. In this case also the strikers were union and the mine was put on a nonunion basis.

J. W. Allen, statistician for the State bureau of mines, reports that in 1909 there were 31 men killed and 197 injured in the coal mines of Tennessee. The State was free from any serious explosions of gas and dust in 1909, no deaths and only one injury resulting from that cause. Eighteen men were killed and 98 injured by falls of roof and coal. Powder explosions and windy shots killed 3 and injured 10, and trip cars and motors killed 5 and injured 61. Two men were killed by electric currents.

From 1891 to the close of 1909 the total number of accidental deaths in the coal mines of Tennessee was 676, and the number of nonfatal accidents in the same period, with the exception of four years for which the statistics are missing, was 1,453. The causes of the accidents in the coal mines of the State have been reported irregularly, the total number of deaths for the causes specified being 373, of which 200 were due to falls of roof and coal, 32 to explosions of gas or dust, 35 to powder explosions and windy shots, and 107 to miscellaneous causes.

Texas.

In 1909, for the first time in eight years, the coal production of Texas exhibited a decrease. As a consequence of the notable development in petroleum resulting from the bringing in of the famous Lucas "gusher" in January, 1901, the output of coal in 1902 fell off 20 per cent from the preceding year, but it gradually and steadily recovered until in 1908 the production was more than double that of 1902 or 1903. The relapse in 1909 was also due to the invasion of petroleum, this time from the fields outside the State. the great yield of oil from the Caddo and other districts in Louisiana and from the Middle Continent field of Kansas and Oklahoma seriously affected the progress of coal mining, as shown not only in the decreased production in 1909 but in a marked decline in values. This was especially noticeable in the lignite fields, for although bituminous coal fell off in price the output increased. The production of lignite decreased from 817,790 short tons, valued at $838,490, in 1908, to 712,212 short tons, valued at $602,881, in 1909. The average price declined from 99 to 85 cents a ton. The production of bituminous coal increased from 1,047,407 short tons in 1908 to 1,112,228 short tons in 1909, and the value decreased from $2,580,991 to $2,539,061, the average price per ton declining from $2.46 to $2.28. The net result was a decrease in the production of coal in the State from 1,895,377 short tons, valued at $3,419,481, in 1908, to 1,824,440 short tons, valued at $3 141,945 in 1909, a loss of 70,937 short tons, or 3.2 per cent in quantity, and of $277,536, or 8.1 per cent in value.

The completion of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway in 1908 afforded transportation facilities to the coal properties of Young County, which were in process of development and which produced 1,000 tons in that year. In 1909 Young County produced over 12,000 tons of coal, and promises to become one of the important coal-producing counties in the State. There are 16 counties in the State that produce coal or lignite in 1908 and 1909. The counties producing bituminous coal were Erath, Maverick, Palo Pinto, Parker, Webb, Wise, and Young. The lignite-producing counties were Bastrop, Fayette, Hopkins Houston, Leon, Medina, Milam, and Wood.

The coal mines of Texas gave employment to 4,196 men in 1909, against 4,400 in 1908. The average production per man increased from 431 tons in 1908 to 435 tons in 1909. S. J. Taylor, the mine inspector, reports that in 1909 there were 4 men killed and 39 injured in the coal mines of Texas All four men were killed by falls of roof or coal. Falls of roof and coal caused 20 of the 39 injuries, gas and dust explosions 4, powder explosions 2, windy shots 3, trip cars 6, and miscellaneous accidents 4.

Only one labor disaffection was reported in 1909—that at the newly opened property of the Belknap Coal Company, in Young County, where 80 men went on strike February 24. The property was idle about 60 days.

The employment of machinery in the coal mines of Texas in in a somewhat experimental stage. Machines have been installed in three mines. The total number of machines in use in 1909 was 11 and the production by their use, was 17,230 short tons. Machines were used largely in entries and other narrow places.

The Olmos Coal Company has installed a washing plant near Eagle Pass, where in 1909 it washed 5,850 short tons of coal, yielding 5,000 tons of cleaned coal and 850 tons of refuse.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. BROWNLEE.

Poetical Effusions to Her Husband Used in Suit.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 3.—Myrtle Patterson's poetical effusions, her alleged cladestine buggy rides and similar performances appeared to the county court to form sufficient ground for the divorce asked by Mrs. Ella E. Brownlee from John W. Brownlee, a well known merchant of Washington. The court yesterday granted the divorce. Mrs. Brownlee named Myrtle Patterson of Wheeling as co-respondent, and in her papers filed with the court quoted poetical outbursts which she alleged Miss Patterson had sent to Mr. Brownlee.

Small Blaze at Suterville.

The Max Berger building in Suterville, occupied by N. Wander, a retail meat dealer, was burned to the ground at 5.30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Loss $600.

Work Soon to Start.

The Morgantown & Southern Railway Company expects to begin work on the new South Park street car line within the next three weeks.

JOHN B. SHAW, AGED 90, DEAD.

He Was Oldest Man Living Born in Connellsville.

SPENT ALL HIS LIFE HERE

For 20 Years He Had Been on Pension List of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—In His Time He Built 739 Engine Pilots.

John B. Shaw, aged 90 years, 3 months and 25 days, a retired employe of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, and a resident of Connellsville practically all his life, died Saturday night shorty after 9 o'clock at his late home in Gibson avenue, South Connellsville. Mr. Shaw had been in feeble health for the past two months and had been confined to his bed for almost two weeks. Complications of diseases was the cause of his death. Up until a few months ago Mr. Shaw enjoyed good health and was a remarkably bright old man. On the 10th of last October he was tendered a surprise party by members of the congregation of the Methodist Protestant church and none present enjoyed the event more than he. On Sunday, October 9, 1910, the date of his birthday he attended services at the Methodist Protestant church and walked to and from the church. He was conscious up until the time of his death.

Mr. Shaw was a son of the late James and Margaret Shaw and was born and reared in Connellsville With the exception of a few years spent in Greene county and of 9 years spent in South Connellsville, Mr Shaw spent all his life in Connellsville. When a young man he learned the trade of a wagon maker and followed that occupation for several years. He then secured employment as a carpenter with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and was with the company for 39 years. Twenty years ago he retired from active work and was placed on the B & O. pension list. Mr. Shaw was considered one of the best engine pilot builders of his time. During his employe with the railroad company he built 739 engine pilots. At those times the pilots were constructed of wood.

Mr. Shaw was a charter member of the Methodist Protestant church and was one of the trustees that granted Rev David Jones his first license to preach. Mr. Shaw is the last surviving member of the Board. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church for over 69 years and was a man of a good true Christian character. For many years he was leader of the class meetings and always took a great interest in the work of the church.

Mr. Shaw was twice married. His first wife was Miss Belinda Balsley. To the union ten children were born, the following of whom survive: Andrew J., of Homestead; Clark, of Poplar Grove; John Shaw of Connellsville; Joseph H., of Snydertown, Mrs. Belle McCormick, wife of H. S. McCormick of Snydertown; Frank F., of Poplar Grove; H. C. Shaw of Everson; Mrs. Lida Holt of Connellsville and George B. Shaw of Connellsville. A daughter, Mrs Mary Simpson, died a number of years ago

His second wife was Miss Maria Bungard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Bungard of Saltlick township. To this union three children were born, all of whom survive. They are D. W., Adam and Margaret Mae, at home. Two sisters, Mrs. Mary Jacquette of Scottdale, and Mrs. Hannah Neal of Greene county. Sixteen grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren also survive. Funeral services were held from his late home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and from the Methodist Protestant church at 2.30 o'clock. Rev. Fletcher of Knoxville, Pa., and Rev. R. E. Cairn, officiated. Interment in Chestnut Hill cemetery.

PATRONS' DAY

At the Dunbar Township Schools on February 17.

Friday, February 17, will be observed as Patrons' Day in the Dunbar township grade schools. Special work will be on exhibition in all the rooms and all friends and patrons of the school are invited to visit the schools and inspect the work of the students. Patrons' Day will be observed in the High School on a later date.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Lower Tyrone Township Directors Transact Business at Dawson.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lower Tyrone township School Board will be held Saturday at the Dawson National Bank building, Dawson The teachers will be paid their salary for the month of January and other business of a routine nature will be transacted.

Rottler Named Guardian.

UNIONTOWN, February 2.—In Orphans' Court Wednesday Barthold Rottler was named guardian of Fred, Cornelia and Eugene Ranker, minor children of the late Jouh Ranker of Connellsville. Bond in the sum of $150 was required in the case.

The Weekly Courier is only $1.00 a year in advance.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT RECORDS.

Deeds Recorded.

Steve Kacur and wife to John O. Clark, for property in Uniontown, $3,000; January 21, 1911.

Stanley Sipe and wife to Amos C. Sipe for 50 acres in Springfield township, $1; February 1, 1911.

Peter J. Guyaux et al to E. B. Stone, for lot in Springhill township, $425 January 31, 1910.

O. P. Markle et al to Violet L. Haggans, for lot on White avenue, Uniontown, $250; May 4, 1910.

Daniel J. Johnson and wife to Chas. W. Johnson, for two lots in Dunbar, $1 February 1, 1911.

Thomas Williams et al to William M. Griffith and Mary Griffith, for lot in Connellsville township, $1,700; January 2, 1911.

James F Stephens and Elizabeth Stephens to Elizabeth Stephens, for property in Dunbar township, $2,500; February 3, 1911.

James H. Canfield et al to Martin King, for lot in Everson, $275, October 26, 1910.

Martin King to Mrs. Lloyd Chester King, for lot in Everson, $275, February 2, 1911.

Joseph Derrick to John Tressler for 199 acres in Stewart township, $800; December 15 1908

Edmund M. Ferguson and wife to Dunbar Furnace Company, for lot in Dunbar township, $1; August 3, 1877.

Ella Butler et al to Emmett Sipe, for 1.11 acres in Dunbar township, $1,500 February 2, 1911.

Adolphus Shipley and wife to Jennie Josephine Easy et al for lot in Ohiopyle, $1, February 2, 1911.

J. V. Thompson, executor of J. B Gallagher, to R. E. Umbel, for lot in Second ward, Uniontown, $2,100, February 2, 1911.

L. B. Brownfield et al to Lucas George for house and lot in West Side, Connellsville, $1,200; January 30, 1911.

William Slaum and wife to W. C. McKean and L. B Brownfield, for property in New Haven, $1,500, November 10, 1909.

S. J. Herring and wife to H. C. Frick Coke Company, for lot in Connellsville, $700 January 20, 1911.

Ralph Yardley to William P. Matthews, for lot in North Union township, no price given January 31, 1911.

John Dougherty et al, to A. W. Herrington and R. A. Campbell, for property in Brownsville, $8,100; January 18, 1911.

Frank Mickey and wife to P. G. Ogletree, for lot in East Liberty, $900; January 10, 1911.

William R Long and wife to J. W. Cable for lot in Dunbar township, $950, October 17, 1910

Lewis Armstead to African M. E. church, for lot in Uniontown, $1, October 26, 1910.

Hagey Campbell and wife to Samuel Allton, for lot in Antram plan of lots in Menallen township, $102.50; June 3, 1910.

Hagey Campbell to Samuel Allton for lot in Antram plan of lots in Menallen township, $62.50 June 3, 1910.

William T. Russel to Afred and Josephine Gary, for lot in Franklin township, $650 August 3, 1910.

W. A. Beighley and wife to Mrs. John Johnson for property in West Side, Connellsville, $2,700; January 23, 1911.

Joseph Bonds et al, to Frank E. Mertz Bonds property on West Main street, Uniontown, $40,000, January 25, 1911.

Lewis Richnafsky to Joseph and George Richnafsky, for one half acre in Redstone township, $5,000 January 31, 1911

Harriet Grey to African M. E. church, for lot in Iowa street, Uniontown, $100; October 22, 1910

George R. Butler to Emmett Sipe for 2.175 acres in Dunbar township, $600; January 6 1906

James A. L. Minor and J. W. Minor, executors of will of William S. Minor to Emma L. Welhe, for property in Connellsville, $4,200; December 21, 1910.

Marshall B. Mitchell and wife to Nannie Mitchell, quit claim to land in Stewart township, $1,000 December 22 1902.

H. I. Robinson and wife to W. W. Mitchell, for 130 acres in Stewart township, $225 July 21, 1896.

John Gray et al, to Pittsburg Coal Company, for 116 acres in Redstone township, $812; June 2, 1910.

Thomas Williams et al to William M. Griffith and Mary Griffith, for lot in Connellsville township, $1; January 2, 1911.

Martin Jacobs et al., trustee of Adam Jacobs to J. B. and Mary Stone, for lot in Brownsville, $200; January 10, 1911.

David Larimer and wife to Allen Carson, for lot in Perry township, $800; August 28, 1906.

David Ritenour and wife to Jacob Pritts, for 27 acres in Saltlick township, $99.99, March 25, 1899.

William Bungard, administrator of estate of August Bungard, to Jacob L. Pritts, for 52 acres in Saltlick township, $1,600; January 15, 1908.

William Thorpe et al., to Clara Vaughn and Francis Thorpe, for 73 acres in Stewart township, $1, January 26, 1911.

Annie E. Gilmore et al to William Kefover, for lot at Merittstown, $300; October 25, 1910

Mary and William Schroyer to John C. Neff, for lots in Masontown and German township, $6,567.63; January 14, 1911.

James M. Arnett and wife to Presley D. Momyer, for lot in North Union township, $220, August 17, 1907.

J. L. Messmore, attorney in fact, to Sarah W Thomas, for lot in Uniontown, $840; January 21, 1911.

Sunshine Coal & Coke Company to Uniontown Radial Street Railway Company, for right of way in North Union and Franklin townships, $1; January 28 1911.

Harry Kisinger to Alford F. Swan and J. R. Arensburg, for lot in Brownsville, $1; January 28, 1911.

H. C. Frick Coke Company to Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company, for two tracts of coal land in Luzerne township, containing 91.0 and 51.2 acres respectively, $1; January 28, 1911.

Marriage Licenses.

Walter A. Earber and Rosetta Reese, both of Dearth.

Lewis Wallner, Star Junction, and Annie March of Perryopolis.

Pintelle Costenuis and Mafut Nicu-lics, both of Oliver.

Albert Cole of Percy and Sarah Russell of Lemont.

Edwin Teasdale and Beatrice A. Bartlett, both of Brownsville.

Samuel D. Mason, of McClellandtown, and Malinda Murphy of Herbert.

David Kislin and Angela Kislin, both of Lynn.

Francisco Pecora of Wilmerding, and Virginia Florio of Masontown.

Giovanni Legendice and Josephine Cherebini, both of Shamrock.

Angelo Lalli of Roadsdale, O., and Ollavia Cherebini of Colley Works.

Andy Hodala of Beaver Falls, and Werunikoc of Buffington.

Mortgages.

Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company, having exchanged a tract of coal land to the H. C. Frick Coke Company for two tracts in Luzerne township, containing 91.0 and 51.2 acres respectively, having mortgaged the same to the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg, as additional security for payment of the five per cent gold bearing bonds of the coal company.

Cantor, Portland, Oregon.

George W. Balsinger and Hattie L. Jeffries, both of Orient.

George Simko and Annie Singlyan, both of Oliver.

Joseph G. Aldon and Lulu Blanch Beeman, both of Oliphant.

Lysander Carpenter, Athens, O., and Flora Schulze, Hopwood.

Judgments.

W. H. Cottom against John Tressler, $300

James K Husband against Thomas Hunt, $257.50.

W. A. Nelson against Samuel Burrie, $50.

Citizens Title & Trust Company against David Laltti, $500.

Mrs. Laura Hagerty against Haddie Carter et al., $200.

W. F. Higinbotham, against Morgan West, $1,050.

First National Bank of Connellsville, against Jacob McFarland, $200.

Ewing Galley against L. V. Lipley, $1,500.

Youghiogheny Lumber Company against Renner Slade, $154 80.

Allen Herwick against Paul Gerragauch, $912 51.

Thomas L. Howard against F. H. Taylor, $250.

Notice of Appeals.

PERSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the laws of this commonwealth the undersigned commissioners of Fayette county, Pa., hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants within the respective boroughs and townships of said county in case of real property where buildings and other improvements have been destroyed since the triennial assessment and in case of personal property, offices, professions, trades and occupations where there have been alterations in the assessment occasioning a different valuation from last year and also where persons have come into the county since the triennial assessment, that the appeals for the year 1911, will be held in the commissioners' office from January 23rd to February 27th, 1911, after which date all appeals will close.

Persons who have money at interest will particularly take notice that at that time the amount of said money in Fayette county will be reported to the State and that Fayette county will be charged by the State therewith and that an exoneration can then be allowed by the commissioners on money at interest.

The millage for 1911 will be four (4) mills for county purposes.

Tax on male dogs 50 cents, female $1.00 each; no exoneration will be allowed for dogs except the person claiming the same procure a certificate from the assessor of the district recommending the exonerations and further no tax collector will be allowed to exonerate any person or persons from the dog tax except by exoneration certificate from the county commissioners.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, E. H. McCLELLAND, W. S. BLANEY, County Commissioners.

Attest:—ROBERT POWELL, Clerk.

26jan3tw

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-Law. Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942. 1jan03

You are cordially invited to establish business relations with

THE YOUGH NATIONAL BANK

OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL ....$ 75,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS.. 82,636.37
ASSETS 682,142.34

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, President.
B. F. BOYTS, Vice President.
E. R. FLOTO, Cashier.
JAS. B. STADER, Teller.
CONRAD GUTBROD, Bookkeeper.
RUTH ARTMAN, Stenographer.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, Soisson Fire Brick Company.
B. F. BOYTS, Boyts, Porter & Co.
JOSEPH R. STAUFFER, The Scottdale Bank.
W. F. SOISSON, Soisson Fire Brick Company.
ROBERT FELTY, Connellsville Grocery Company.
H. M. KEPHART, Capitalist.
S. J. HARRY, Contractor.
A. HAAS, Hass Hotel.
DR. M. B. SHUPE.

The Union National Bank.

West Side, Connellsville, Pa.

Capital, : : $50,000.

This bank solicits the checking accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

"STORE ROBBED"
"HOUSE BURNED"
"VALUABLE PAPERS LOST"

These are newspaper headings you see all too frequently.

But, fortunately, absolute protection for valuables is not difficult to obtain. A Safe Deposit Box in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault is where your valuable papers, gems and jewelry should be.

If you're wise, you'll attend to this matter at once—now—today. Always a chance, that tomorrow may be too late.

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4% on Savings. Money Orders Steamship Tickets.
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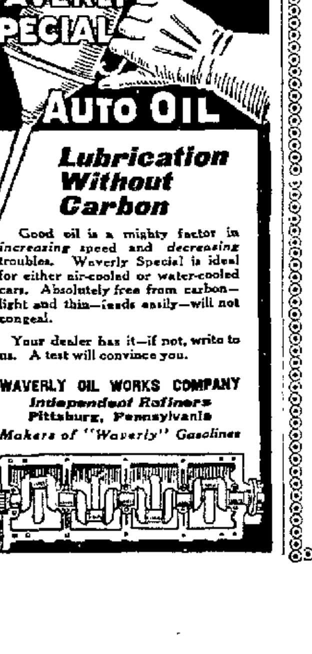

Lubrication Without Carbon

Good oil is a mighty factor in increasing speed and decreasing troubles. Waverly Special is ideal for either air-cooled or water-cooled cars. Absolutely free from carbon—light and thin—feeds easily—will not congeal.

Your dealer has it—if not, write to us. A test will convince you.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS COMPANY
Independent Refiners
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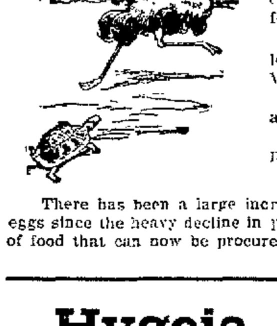

is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But in at least nine cases out of ten it is true MERIT that wins popular approval.

Hygeia Cheese is the most popular cheese among those who have a taste for cheese quality.

Hygeia Cheese comes to us in carload lots direct from the producers in Wisconsin and New York State.

It is the best cheese we can buy in all America.

We supply your dealer. He will supply you.

Order some today.

There has been a large increase in the demand for butter and eggs since the heavy decline in prices. Eggs are the cheapest article of food that can now be procured.

Hygeia Company

UNIONTOWN, - - - PA.

Petition Is Presented to Remove R. W. Soisson as McCusker Guardian.

Alleging that Robert W. Soisson of Connellsville, guardian of Elizabeth May and Francis C. McCusker, minors, is likely to prove insolvent and has neglected to furnish true inventories or to render full and just accounts of the estate, Mrs. Mary E. McCusker today in court petitioned that Soisson be required to appear and answer the charges and that he be removed from his charge.

The petition was presented in Orphans' Court before Judge James C. Work by Attorneys McDonald and Cray. After consideration it was ordered that a citation be issued upon Soisson requiring him to appear on a certain day; also directing that he show cause why he should not be removed as guardian of the children, and some other person appointed. The action on the part of Mrs. McCusker, who is the widow of the late John F. McCusker, late of the West Side, Connellsville, results from the mysterious disappearance of Soisson a short time ago. Since then many rumors have been heard as to the reason of his sudden departure and auditors have been at work on his books at the Connellsville Machine & Car Company where he was formerly employed as cashier and bookkeeper.

Soisson was appointed guardian of Elizabeth, age 14, and Francis, age 12, on March 15, 1902. He furnished bond in each case in the sum of $2,000, with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., as surety. At that time each minor had an estate valued at $841.34. Up until March 5, 1906, the interest was paid to the mother, after which an allowance of $8 a month was made for the children's support. On January 19, 1911, this was increased to $12 a month, to continue until they obtained their majority.

Mrs. McCusker sets forth that Soisson has not been complying with the court's orders and for the past three months has made no payments, and is in arrears $72. She adds that his whereabouts are at present unknown.

SKILL AND PATIENCE OF A MOONSHINER.

Made Over an Old Still Revenue Officers Had Riddled

UP ON LAUREL RIDGE.

The Big Copper Kettle and Other Appliances of the Secret Still Sold Last Week at Sheriff's Sale by Somerset County Sheriff.

Isolated among the fastness of the Laurel hill mountains, near where Somerset and Fayette counties meet, with the crudest of primitive tools at his command, and only spare hours not required to eke out a livelihood in which to do the job, evidences of the craftiness of an old time moonshiner have just come to light. In the exciting days of that region moonshiners frequently frustrated the ingenuity and espionage of the United States internal revenue operators. The incident referred to was disclosed a few days ago at a Sheriff's sale of the possessions of an old mountaineer financially involved.

Among the articles offered for sale was a copper kettle of ample dimensions which had been much coveted throughout the mountain until it fell under the espionage of an internal revenue officer who, unable to stow it away in his hand-bag, proceeded with a double-bitted axe to render it unfit for service, either as a still for which it obviously had been used, or for the lawful purpose of boiling applebutter. After perforating the forty gallon vessel until it resembled a huge seive Uncle Sam's representative cast it into an outbuilding, confidently believing that the skill of all the rural coppersmiths combined would be unable to restore it.

The internal revenue officer, blissfully ignorant of the resourcefulness of the mountain moonshiner, went on his way, but as has since developed had not proceeded many miles before the venerable vessel was in process of repair. It was unknown from whence came the six hundred and more rivets that were used in rendering the tub water tight, but the fact remains as was amply demonstrated at the sale last week that the seemingly impossible task was ultimately accomplished.

Sheriff Charles H Weimer of Somerset county, who is an experienced metal worker, declares that the reproduction of the old copper kettle is one of the finest pieces of craftsmanship that ever came under his observation. So skillfully had the torn pieces of copper been replaced that he is almost persuaded that the lost art of copper hardening and annealing is not lost to the backwoodsmen of the locality referred to. Sheriff Weimer says that the inside of the vessel at first sight looked as though it was perfect, but upon closer observation the green tracings of verdigris appeared until the whole resembled a pattern of the highly prized "crazy quilt" in copper.

Coincident with the discovery of the still there appeared its companion piece in the shape of a "squirrel tail" furnace which had served the dual purpose of supplying heat for reducing rye into the highly-prized moonshine and cider into the table delicacy familiarly known as applebutter.

The "worm" which accompanied the articles referred to could not be found and it is presumed to have been spirited away by a jealous rival of the original owner. The articles were purchased by Charles S. Kurtz of Confluence, who will probably preserve them as relics of a past civilization of a region where men were once wont to believe that they could evade all the sleuths Uncle Sam could employ in order to manufacture a "fiery" tipple for local consumption.

Sheriff Weimer, anxious to know what tools the mountain genius used in repairing the kettle, learned on investigation that his only means of restoring the original shape were a large wooden block with a nicely rounded convex top and a good-sized wooden mallet, having a hollow concave surface at each end, which had been crudely, yet scientifically, constructed. He made the tools especially for the job, after the government agent who used the axe on the vessel proudly boasted that no one would ever use the kettle again, from the fact that he could stand a considerable distance from a copper pot and hurl a cat or dog through it. Sheriff Weimer further ascertained that the kettle was turned upside down on the convex block where its torn edges were stretched and curved to the proper angle with the cup-shaped hammer. Patches of every imaginable shape were then accurately riveted on to hold it in position, piece by piece. The job under the exceedingly unfavorable circumstances, required an artisan of inexhaustible patience, but how well he succeeded is shown by the fact that the kettle was again used, answering the same purpose as a new one.

SCOTT GOT $4,500

For Injuries Received in Wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 3.—George M. Scott of Fairchance, received $4,500 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company because of injuries sustained in the wreck of November 30, 1909, when the car in which he was working rolled down an embankment near Manor station. He entered suit for $60,000. A jury was called for the trial of the case, Thursday, but after a lengthy conference Thursday afternoon a settlement was reached and the jury discharged. The company agreed to pay Scott $1,700.

The company was charged with negligence in not furnishing a better car for the plaintiff, a mail clerk and other employes. The car was No. 5,307 used between Fairchance and Pittsburg. It was alleged that the company had been warned frequently of the unsafe condition of the car and asked to remove it from service. It was built in 1892 and had been in use 17 years when the wreck occurred. The car was too old to stand the strain and was crushed between the engine and a heavy Pullman coach.

The suit of the Standard Equipment company against Contractor S. J. Harry, claiming $140 for sand rolls, has been marked settled. It was originally set for trial Thursday.

Mary Moore Porter, defendant in a suit recently brought by Walter H. Feather, denies that she had any contract with him regarding the sale of her property on Nutt avenue, or that he effected the sale to George G Gans as alleged in his statement.

UNIONTOWN, Feb 2.—Two cases were tried this morning in civil court, one being a dispute over a lease and the other a disagreement with a railroad company over a stove and a slop jar. In one case $202.7 was involved and $5.49 in the other.

The jury in the case of Gertrude O. Torrence against S. M. Goodman returned a verdict of $202.78 for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Torrence claimed that amount due on the lease Goodman purchased at the sale of Peter Rutsek's effects. In defense, Goodman and W. D. McGinnis testified that J. L. Kurtz, as agent for Mrs. Torrence, said she would not object to a meat market or restaurant in the building. It developed she did object and then Goodman turned over the keys. Judge Van Swearingen ruled that Kurtz's statement would not be binding if it were not in writing.

The Molans Furniture Company sued the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to recover $5.49. December 21 a stove and a slop jar were shipped to Leon Dumont at Point Marion and arrived there in a damaged condition. The railroad blames it on improper packing. The plaintiff asks $3.99 for the stove, $1 for the slop jar and the return of 50 cents freight.

A verdict for $4.49 was returned this afternoon in favor of the plaintiff.

A motion for a new trial was filed this afternoon in the case of Gertrude Torrence against S. M. Goodman.

At 2 o'clock in the big court room the case of George M. Scott against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taken up. This is an action for $60,000 damage alleged to have been sustained in a wreck at Manor a year ago. Scott was a mail clerk on the wrecked train, the Uniontown Express.

In the divorce case of Mike Capassele against Louisa Capasselle in which adultery was alleged, the court has referred the papers back to the master for more evidence. The court holds the charge of infidelity has not been proven.

Kisinger's Commission Arrives.

The commission authorizing Harry Kisinger to assume the duties of Controller of Fayette county, arrived at the Recorder's office, Uniontown, on Thursday morning.

Paul J. Rainey Will Spend Quarter of a Million Dollars In Hunting and Exploring in Africa, Malaysia, Borneo, Etc.

NEW YORK, Feb 8.—Paul J. Rainey, who returned only a month ago from a hunt in Mississippi and Alabama, on which he started soon after his return with Harry Whitney from the arctic, has sailed on the Mauretania on a new hunting expedition which may last three years. He plans to hunt big game in Africa, India, Borneo and the Malay archipelago. It is the most ambitious hunting expedition yet organized by Mr. Rainey and will cost him $250,000 before it is ended. A semi-official aspect is given to the trip by the fact that Mr Rainey will represent the New York Zoological Society, of which he is a member, and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington in his hunting. For the former he will endeavor to capture animals alive while to the other he will send many of the trophies of his rifle. Besides a battery of cameras, he will take with him 100,000 feet of moving picture films in 500 foot lengths and hopes to bring back life views of his hunts. With Mr. Rainey sailed Dr M. E. Johnston, a naturalist by nature and physician by profession. Dr. Johnston will make collections of the flora of the countries visited and keep the data of the expedition. Another who accompanied the expedition is John C. Hemment, father of the official photographer of the last arctic trip. He will have charge of the cameras and the making of all moving pictures. Edward Shelly, a dog trainer, and William Black of Mombosa, British East Africa, completed the party of whites which will make the trip.

"This expedition is the most important and ambitious I ever have undertaken," said Mr. Rainey. "I am going direct to London, where I expect to meet F. C. Selous, the hunter. Selous is to go on a hunt himself this year, particularly to get specimens of a rare eland which has been discovered in Africa. From London I will go to Paris for a day and then on to Marseilles in time to catch the steamer for Mombasa. When I arrive at Mombasa I expect to go by train to Nairobi, where I will be joined by Black, who will have engaged 150 natives as carriers, guides and servants. In the Masai reserve I hope to get moving pictures of the natives hunting lions with spears. The natives are fatalists, and since the British government their everlasting fighting with their neighbors they have taken to attacking the lions to earn future happiness. I am told that in each hunt several are killed when the lion charges them. Striking to the north, we will cross the Hobertl and Karroll deserts to Lake Rudolph, where I expect to get elephants, rhinoceroses and the rare manrour, a species of deer that never has been brought to this country. At Lake Rudolph I will turn south again to Nairobi, which I expect to reach by November, and then I will complete plans to go to the Malay peninsula, Borneo, etc., for at least a year."

Mr Rainey conferred with Harry Whitney as to the methods of conducting the expedition, and while in Africa he will cover much of the territory traversed by the Roosevelt expedition.

REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE.

The following Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans Court, and the same will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, at the Court House Uniontown on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911

No.	Estate of	Accounts.	Filed.
1	Johnston, Phillip L.	George Johnston and Dora Johnston, executors	Nov 12 1910
2	Cochran, Maria	Joseph Oconnor and Frank P Cochran, administrators	Nov 15, 1910
3	Csurilla, Bela	L. B Brownfield administrator	Nov. 16 1910
4	Hamilton, Wm J	W. A. Blythe administrator	Nov 26, 1910
5	Lewis, Alice J.	I N Lewis, executor	Dec. 5 1910
6	Ogusky, Jesse H.	Joseph J Ogusky administrator	Dec 6 1910
7	Hill, Mary E	W J Warters executor	Dec 7 1910
8	Zawada, Mike	John Zawada and John Blanc administrators	Dec. 12, 1910
9	Moore, Melissa A	Levi Shriver, executor	Dec. 27 1910
10	Jeffries, Clara E.	F. V. Jeffries executor	Dec 30 1910
11	Hague, Mary P. et al	Fidelity Title & Trust Co., trustee	Dec. 30, 1910
12	Crossland Eliza	John G Keffer executor	Dec. 31, 1910
13	Boyd, Nancy	Joseph E Hoenshel, administrator	Dec 31, 1910
14	Herd Charles	Citizens Title & Trust Co. of Uniontown guardian	Dec. 31, 1910
15	Shaw, Charles	Martha M Shaw, administrator	Jan. 3, 1911
16	Freed, Cyrus B	Citizens Title & Trust Co. trustee	Jan. 5, 1911
17	Weston, William	O. L. Weston administrator	Jan 9 1911
18	Victor, Elizabeth	John S Victor, administrator c t a	Jan 9 1911
19	Day, Hiram	I M Day administrator	Jan. 9, 1911
20	Miller, Sadie B.	Julia A Victor, administratrix	Jan. 21 1911
21	Dumbauld, George A.	William H Dumbauld, administrator	Jan. 25 1911
22	Mossburg, John W	Martha V. Mossburg, administratrix	Jan. 26, 1911
23	Galley Henry	Emma W. Galley and Ewing Galley, executors	Jan 26, 1911
24	Edwards Harold	Z. T Leighty, guardian	Jan. 28 1911
25	Conwell, John	William E Conwell and Nathaniel E. Conwell, executors	Jan. 28 1911
26	Hibbs, Ellen A	Theodore V. Hibbs administrator	Jan 30 1911
27	Donnell, James S.	J Searight Marshall, executor	Jan 30 1911
28	Vanniui, Cesare	Valley Deposit & Trust Company, administrator	Jan. 31, 1911
29	Hilkert, Fred	Katherine Ihe, administratrix	Jan. 31, 1911
30	Street, Reuben	Henry E. Street, administrator	Jan. 31, 1911
31	Mack Mary	Andrew Mack administrator	Jan. 31, 1911
32	Batton, John A.	Katherine Batton, executrix	Feb. 1 1911
33	Murray, F. P.	C. D. Cramer, administrator, c. t. a	Feb. 1 1911
34	Snyder, Daniel E.	Simon F Snyder, executor	Feb. 1 1911
35	Baker, Margaret	Joseph M. Baker executor	Feb. 1 1911
36	Dutton, Sarah J.	I. S Douglass executor	Feb. 1 1911
37	Minor, Malda	Richard Varndell, guardian	Feb. 1 1911
38	Holland, Rebecca	Ida K Doran, trustee	Feb 1 1911
39	Tissue, Elizabeth	Evans Rush, guardian	Feb. 1 1911
40	Litman, George W.	Amedee M Litman and Emily P. Hertig, executors	Feb 2, 1911
41	Oaks, Perry	R F Hopwood, executor	Feb. 2, 1911
42	Lynn, Lelia Griffith Mason	T. H. Patton guardian	Feb. 2, 1911
43	Markey, Thomas	John M Core executor	Feb. 2, 1911
44	Thomas, Joseph A.	W. Russell Carr, trustee	Feb. 2, 1911
45	Brownfield, John N.	John C. Brownfield, administrator	Feb. 2, 1911
46	Frey, Samuel K.	Joshua V. Thompson, trustee	Feb. 3, 1911
47	Bolton, Martha Russell	Costen Cunningham, executor	Feb. 3, 1911
48	Hansel, Robert	William C. Mullan, executor	Feb 3, 1911

CHARLES O. SCHROYER,
Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 4, 1911.

AUDIT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the above accounts will be taken up for audit and distribution before James C. Work, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock on each of the following days viz Accounts Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive on Wednesday, March 22, 1911 Nos. 9 to 16 inclusive on Thursday, March 23, 1911; Nos. 17 to 24 inclusive on Friday, March 24, 1911; Nos 25 to 32 inclusive on Monday, March 27, 1911, Nos. 33 to 40 inclusive on Wednesday, March 29, 1911 Nos. 41 to 48 inclusive on Thursday, March 30, 1911, which cases will be called for hearing on the day and time set forth in the above notice at which time and place creditors, heirs and all other persons interested shall attend, if they see fit, and present their claims against the said estate, or forever be debarred from coming upon said fund.

CHARLES O. SCHROYER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

FINES FOR 1910

As Shown by the Returns of the Justices of the Peace.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 2.—Treasurer A. B. Hutchinson today reported on the fines turned over to him by the Sheriff, Prothonotary and Justices of the Peace of the county during 1910. The total was $1,015 of which $507.50 was today turned over to the law library. None of the Justices of the Peace of the county did a rushing business in the collection of fines but Squire E. S. Young heads the list. The report of the Treasurer shows the following collections:

Sheriff P. A. Johns, $75; Prothonotary William McClelland, $75; Justices of the Peace J. C. Brownfield, $8; W. P. Clark, $5; C. E. Rithenour, $50, George B. Graham, $10; C. C. Garletts, $22; Alex Monteith, $27; E. S. Young, $53.

Overdose Causes Death.

As the result of drinking a half pint of medicine, Louisa Marcom, the eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Marcom, is dead at their home between Manor and Irwin. The medicine was taken by the little girl on Tuesday evening. While her mother was sleeping, the girl got hold of a quart bottle of "fernet-branca," a laxative kept by the family. Pulling the cork, she swallowed a fourth of the contents.

Applicants for Liquor License Filed So Far in Somerset County.

SOMERSET, Pa., Feb. 4.—Saturday, February 4, is the last day for the filing of liquor license applications, and there will be nearly 100 applications on file with F. A. Harah, clerk of the Criminal Court. Last year there were 91 petitions filed of which about six were refused.

Among the new applications are Isaac W. Kaufman of Conemaugh township; Frank Larkins of Casselman; J. D. O'Donnell of Hooversville, G. G. DeLozier of Meyersdale, Elmer E. Cleveland of Zimmerman; Norman Sebring of Windber. John O. Rauch of Jenner is the only applicant for wholesale license, who has filed his petition.

The following distillers and brewers have filed petitions: Christian Echard, Brothersvalley. T. J. Crowley and Emil Lipsoher, Somerset; Topper Distilling Company, New Baltimore; Edwin Buhl and F. W. Catesman, Summit; Windber Brewing Company; Rockwood Brewing Company; Meyersdale Brewing Company.

The following list shows the retailers who have filed their petitions. Addison township, James W. Rush, Benson borough, John W. Pool, Ferdinand Sahn; Berlin borough, Alfred P. Falkner, Charles N. McIntyre, Hiram Albright, Charles Smith, Jr., Boswell borough, D. M. Wampler, Justus Vath, Louis M Shultz, Iver Thomas.

Brothersvalley township, Janet Henderson; Conemaugh township, Calvin Dongee, Arthur C. Lampe, George and Martin Klare, Isaac W. Kaufman, Barnet E. Hoffman; Confluence borough, W. H. Coughenour, H. L. Sellers, Charles Marquart, George Patterson, Jr., Casselman borough, Frank Larkins; Elk Lick township, Samuel Paschke. Garrett borough, Frederick D. Godel, Ellen S. Heuts, Frank Philicis, I. E. Noller; Hooversville borough, G. J. Wasseen, L. W. Brehm, J. B. O'Donnell, Larimer township, Wilbert C. Tissue; Jenner township, Michael H. Sipe, Harry Y. DeVinney, Robert Lochrie, William V. Wissel, John Brennan; Lower Turkeyfoot township, Samuel A. Patterson; Meyersdale borough, William M. Bowser, Gabriel E. Hammond, Elbridge C. Kyle, John B. Schardt, B. L. Kemp, V. E Hartle, W W. Stiver; Northampton township, G. G. DeLozier; New Baltimore borough, Francis E. Straub, Paint borough, Richard T. Marsh, Harvey B. Kline; Paint township, August Koehler, E. C Armstrong; Rockwood borough, Mary Buckman, S. S. Rickard, J. H. Leighty.

Salisbury borough, Henry Loechel, William Deitz; Somerfield, Clifford H. Springer; Somerset borough, H. G. Spitznogle, Andy Schlessnagle, Elizabeth A. Grove, D. W. Saylor. Somerset township, Elmer E. Cleveland, Charles S. Kifer; Stoyestown, John F. Werner, Ed Lauer; Wellersburg, Grant A. Tressler.

Windber, Joseph T. McCormick, John F. King, J. E. Hasson, Andrew Timke, Amos M. Bloom, John Metz, W. J. and H. P. Murphy, Frank Tarr, Norman Sebring.

BIG PILGRIMAGE

Of Church People Go To Evangelistic Meetings at Brownsville.

Friday night was Connellsville night at the Davis and Mills evangelistic meetings in Brownsville. A special train took seven carloads of enthusiastic Connellsville residents to the service and their presence and help were a great inspiration to the meetings. They arrived at 8.45 P. M., and were met at the station by hundreds of local residents including a drum corps and the White Brigade. As the train came in strains of gospel hymns were heard in welcome greeting. The visitors were lined up and a great parade through the business streets to the tabernacle followed.

Arriving at the tabernacle the visitors were greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs from the large audience already present and the building was soon filled to overflowing. Over the platform hung the words, "Connellsville Welcome." The service was most enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Prof. George H Bell, chairman of the Connellsville Evangelistic Committee, Frank L. Chase of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. E. A. E. Palmquist and Rev. R. E. Cairns. All of the speakers spoke in high terms of the after results of the campaign in Connellsville.

The singing of the audience and the great choir and the White Brigade was inspiring in its immense volume and spirit. Evangelist Davis preached on "What It Costs Not to Be a Christian." Following the sermon the evangelist conducted a testimony service from the visitors.

BUILDINGS BURNED

At Place of Colonel Huff Causing a $5,000 Loss.

GREENSBURG, Feb. 4.—A barn, garage and bowling alley at "Cabin Hill," the home of Col. Lloyd G. Huff and summer residence of Congressman and Mrs. George F. Huff, were burned in a fire discovered by a farm hand about 6 o'clock this morning. Volunteer firemen from Greensburg were unable to save either of the three buildings. The loss is about $5,000 partly insured.

Eight vehicles and three horses were saved from the barn and the movable furniture from the bowling alley. There were no automobiles in the garage. The suggestion that incendiaries might have started the fire is scouted by Colonel Huff, who was at home at the time. Defective wiring may have been responsible, Col. Huff asserts.

ACCEPTS CALL.

Dr. Allison Will Be New Pastor of the Christian Church.

Rev J. P. Allison of Cleveland Friday afternoon notified the committee of the Christian church of his acceptance of the call to succeed Rev. C. M. Watson as pastor of the church here. Mr Allison will come within the next 60 days and states he will make every effort to fill the vacant pulpit by March 1.

Two weeks ago Rev. Allison spoke at both the morning and evening services in the church. He made a splendid impression upon the congregation and the following Sunday a unanimous call was extended him. No other name was suggested. The acceptance received yesterday was in response to this call.

ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Is Being Arranged For Out in Dunbar Township.

Supervising Principal R. K. Smith, of the Dunbar township schools, is arranging for the annual township teachers' institute to be held Saturday, February 11, at the High School building at Leisenring No 1. There will be a morning and afternoon session and lunch will be served by the High School students. A very interesting program is being arranged and the institute promises to be a very instructive one.

Friday evening, February 10, Dr. Beck, of the Clarion State Normal will deliver a lecture to the teachers, patrons and friends of the school.

MRS. MARY ENOS AGED 90 DIES.

Was Last of the Old Keepers Family of Connellsville.

ACCIDENT HASTENED DEATH

Up to the Time She Broke Her Hip Some Time Ago Mrs. Enos Had Been in Remarkably Good Health for a Woman of 90.

The death of Mrs. Mary Keepers Enos, which occurred on Friday at 6.30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs David Miller on East Gibson avenue, removed from Connellsville one of the oldest and most widely known residents as well as the last surviving member of the Keepers family. Mrs. Enos was aged 90 years and 6 months. About three months ago Mrs. Enos fell and dislocated her hip. Since that time her health commenced to fail and the injury hastened her death. Up until she met with the injury Mrs. Enos enjoyed excellent health and was able to visit among her children and friends. Her death was not unexpected. Yesterday she became unconscious and remained in that state up until her death.

Mrs. Enos was born in Connellsville and spent all her life here. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Keepers and is the last surviving member of the Keepers family. When a young woman she was married to Jonathan Enos, who in his time was a well known blacksmith and a prominent resident of Connellsville. Practically all their married life was spent in the old Enos homestead on East Main street. To the union 12 children were born three of whom survive. Mrs. Enos was a member of the Christian church and as long as her health would permit she took an active part in church work. She was well read and took a great delight in conversing with her many friends, who spent many pleasant hours with the aged woman.

She is survived by three children, Mrs. Henry Kurtz and Edward Enos of Connellsville, and Mrs. Mary Taggart of Big Stone Gap, W. Va. A large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren also survive. Her husband died about 20 years ago and since that time Mrs. Enos had made her home with her children. Mrs. Taggart has been here for the past six weeks and was with her mother when death came. The body will be removed by Funeral Director Zol to the home of Henry Kurtz on Church Place from which place the funeral will take place. The hour for the services has not as yet been set.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. B. Burgess, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church, will officiate. Interment private in Chestnut Hill cemetery.

PAY IN ADVANCE

When Pullman Berths Are Reserved May Be New Rule.

With the inauguration of the 20 per cent. reductions in the Pullman fares effective, it is semi-officially reported that the Pullman Company will soon make an announcement that travelers will be required to pay for their reservations in advance. The matter is said to have already been submitted to heads of the passenger traffic departments of the larger systems. Definite action is expected as soon as the new rates schedule has been sufficiently tried.

Married at Uniontown.

Lewis Wallner of Star Junction and Anna March of Perryopolis were granted a marriage license in Uniontown Thursday.

PRESIDENT LYNCH ON THE OUTLOOK

In the Connellsville Region Says Conditions Are Improving.

STABILITY IN PRICE NEEDED

And the Remedy for Cheap Coke, Mr. Lynch Says, Lies With the Coke Producers Themselves—Frick Company Not Interested in Freight Rates.

President Thomas Lynch of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in the Morning Herald Friday morning granted an interview of vital interest to the Connellsville coke region. "Business conditions," he said, "are improving and the outlook for the future is growing more encouraging every day. Our company fired 3,000 ovens during the past ten days and we now have about two-thirds of our ovens in operation."

Mr. Lynch was asked whether it is true as reported, that the Frick Coke Company made no charge for rents and fuel at the idle plants during the shutdown period.

"Yes, that's true," he said. "We made that ruling during the depression of 1903 and 1904 and it is still in force."

Asked if he had anything to say about the freight rate hearing recently held at the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lynch said:

"No, to be frank with you, I do not know anything at all about it except what I learned from the newspapers, and I gather from the newspaper reports that the subject of that hearing was the old question of differential in freight rate on coal shipments to Lake Erie ports from the Pittsburg coal district, Fairmont and other West Virginia districts. That question does not concern the Frick Coke Company, either directly or indirectly. Everybody knows the Connellsville coke region is not in the Pittsburg coal district and that Connellsville coal is not and never was shipped to Lake ports, and for the good of the region, I sincerely hope it never will have to compete for the Lake coal trade.

"It seems to me," Mr. Lynch continued, "that more stability in coke prices is one of the most pressing needs of the Connellsville region, and that is entirely within the control of the producers themselves.

"Since we withdrew from the market, about seven years ago, the price of Connellsville coke has fluctuated as much as a dollar a ton within a period of six months. There was more than a dollar a ton difference between the highest and lowest prices quoted during the last half of 1909, and from January to September, 1910, the price fluctuations in the opposite direction were more than $1.25 a ton. The effect of both unreasonably high prices and unreasonably low prices is alike bad; one drives trade away from the region, while the other takes profits away from the producer and does not increase the output of the region one ton. The pity of it is that in not a few instances the producers making unreasonably low prices had to cut the wages of their men.

"The maintenance of fair living wages, and safeguarding, as far as possible, the lives of the employes, at all times and under all conditions, is my hobby, and Mr. Lynch placed unusual emphasis upon this statement.

"If the local newspapers want to give their readers interesting information concerning the Connellsville coke industry, why not publish something about what is being done by the large coke producers for the protection of the lives of the men? If you will go to Continental No. 1, Olivers, Lemont, Tower Hill, Royal, or any of the large plants in the region, you will be astonished by what you will see and the large sums of money that are daily expended in the Connellsville region for the protection of the employes. In fact, the Connellsville region is a leader in this respect, yet the outside public, and but few people living in the region, know anything at all about it. Or publish something about our Voluntary Accident Relief and our Pension Plan? The latter did not go into effect until the first of January, last, but the Accident relief has been in effect almost a year, and I think cases could be found at most any of our plants illustrating the practical workings of the same. Personally, I regard it as the longest step, solely in the interest of labor, ever taken in this country and best of all, it does not cost the employe one penny."

NEW RAILROAD

Has Been Chartered Down the Great River.

For the purpose of constructing a railroad along Cheat river from Parsons, Tucker county, to Rowlesburg, Preston county, the Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company of Rowlesburg, has been granted a charter in West Virginia with an authorized capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators own large tracts of timber in that section of West Virginia, and are: W. H. Gillespie, G. G. Stitzinger, R. A. Stitzinger, A. E. Stitzinger, E. E. Stitzinger and J. E. Stitzinger of New Castle, Pa.

Estate Goes to Widow.

With the exception of $750 the entire estate of the late O. K. Frey goes to the widow, Mrs. Eleanor L. Frey, under the terms of the will made in 1909.

SHIELDS PROSECUTED

On Charges of Embezzlement and Perjury by Coal Companies.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Sheriff John E. Shields was arrested on charges of embezzlement and perjury on information made by four of the largest coal companies in this county, Jamison Coal & Coke Company, Keystone Coal & Coke Company, Westmoreland Coal Company and Penn Gas Coal Company, and a detective agency. The charges were brought before Justice of the Peace W. I. Hunter and Constable Thomas Washabaugh served the papers. Sheriff Shields had learned that the informations were to be made when he was in Pittsburg yesterday morning.

He telephoned from there to Justice Hunter and, finding that the informations had been made, told the official that he would appear at his office as soon as possible and give bail. He came to Greensburg at once and gave $10,000 bail, the amount required in each case being $2,000. He waived a hearing and the bail was given for his appearance in court.

All the informations are practically the same. One of them recites that Sheriff Shields "did unlawfully and wilfully and fraudulently receive or take, by color of his said office, from the Jamison Coal & Coke Company, certain amounts of money as fees for deputizing special officers for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in and about the works of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company, which fees were not allowed by law or more than are allowed by an act of Assembly in this Commonwealth."

The information further alleges that Shields "failed to perform his duties as such Sheriff in that he wilfully and unlawfully omitted to make entry in said books of the fees and moneys received and earned by him from the Jamison Coal & Coke Company, as set forth."

CONTRACT LET

To O'Connor & Madigan For Street Railway Extension.

The contract for the construction of the new line of the West Penn from Bitner to Vance's Mills has been awarded to Contractors O'Connor & Madigan. The distance of this stretch is about three miles. Work will be started immediately and equipment is being assembled on the ground.

The steam shovel of the contracting firm has been taken out the new line and will be started on the job. Mr. O'Conner expects to make quick time with the contract.

Reagan & Lynch are rapidly completing the extension between Juniata and Bitner and cars will be soon running between Juniata and Connellsville.

Although the new line to Uniontown is being let only by sections of three or four miles each, the work is progressing rapidly and it is expected that at the present rate next fall will find the West Penn running cars at a near approach to Uniontown. As long as the construction work is held up because of right of way difficulties the new territory developed by the trolley line will contribute business to Connellsville and merchants here believe that once the residents of the new section begin shopping in Connellsville they will give it preference over Uniontown even after the line is run through. With the completion of the extension the West Penn will have a loop between Connellsville and Uniontown similar to that between Scottdale and Greensburg, giving it practically a double track over the entire main line between Uniontown and Greensburg with the exception of the six miles between Connellsville and Scottdale.

NEW COAL COMPANY.

Elk Lick Men Interested in a Big Mining Proposition in Kentucky.

The Penn Coal Company has been organized by Frostburg, Midlothian and Eckhart, Md., and Elk Lick, Pa., people, with George Ruhl, Robert Duncan, John Rupp, John Connor and Lewis Connor, incorporators, and capital of $50,000.

The Elk Lick members of the company are Frank F. Petry, Otto W. Petry, S. W. Martin, D. I. Hay and William P. Cochrane, the latter at present a resident of Jenners, Pa.

The officers and directors of the company are: George Ruhl, President; Frank F. Petry, Vice President; John Connor, Secretary; Robert Duncan and D. I. Hay.

The company's property is located at Sullivan, Union county, Kentucky, on the Illinois Central railroad, with tipple equipped with modern storage pockets for coaling engines. The tract consists of 525 acres, underlaid by three veins of the best coal in western Kentucky.

The plant is already well equipped with machinery necessary to an output of 700 or 800 tons daily.

Appointed a Squire.

W. G. Sherrick, a well known resident of Upper Tyrone township, is now a full fledged Justice of the Peace, succeeding the late John C. Brownfield. The appointment of Mr. Sherrick has been confirmed at Harrisburg.

Lynn Will Filed.

The will of the late David Lynn of Springhill township, was probated on Wednesday morning, giving the estate to the widow and children. The daughter, Minnie Lynn, is bequeathed $300 and the son, Edward G. Lynn got $300.

Appointed Road Engineer.

J. Jack Neel of Greensburg has been appointed County Road Engineer of Westmoreland county.

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Analysis of Silica Brick.

Silica	95.10
Alumina	2.16
Iron Oxide	.60
Lime	1.60
Magnesia	.15

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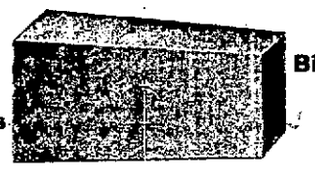

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Heela Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3	800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	850
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3	420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shoaf and Bitner	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock	100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	160

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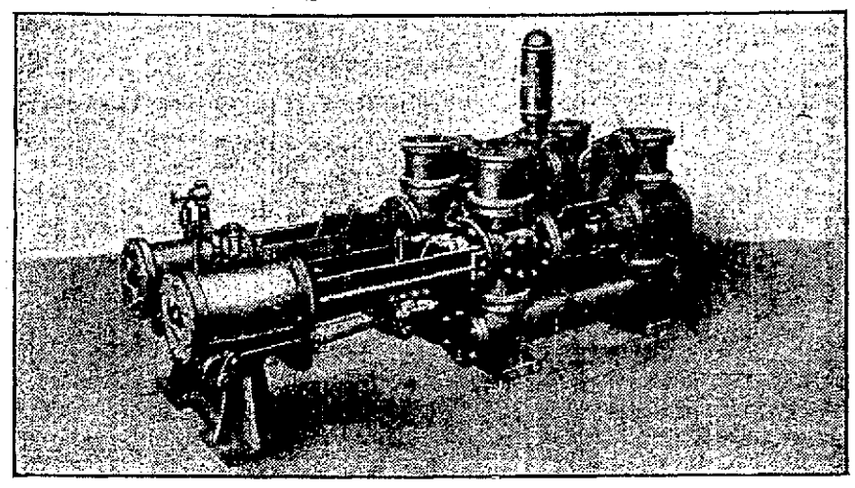

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